The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2-21. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Pensacola the Destination of the Brooklyn.

SUPPLIES FOR FORT PICKENS.

Another Misunderstanding Between Gen. Scott and the President.

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TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS IN ALABAMA

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The Pacific Railroad Bill Through the Senate.

The Kansas Bill Signed by the President.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Adjournment of the Georgia State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

THE MISSION OF THE BROOKLYN.

The commander of the *Brooklyn* is ordered to land supplies at Fort Pickens; then to lay off, and closely watch the movements of the State troops.

If he perceives any purpose to attack the Fort, or any preparations therefor, he is to land his artillerymen and bring his own guns to bear in defence of the post.

This I take from a copy of the official orders.

Intense anxiety prevails at the President's House to hear from Pensacola, as an immediate collision is apprehended.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Rumor says there is a serious disagreement between Gen. Scott and the President, growing out of movements at Fort Monroe. The President professes to be exceedingly annoyed and much mortified at the turning of the guns of this fortress inland, just at the time he was complimenting the loyalty of the ancient Commonwealth in his Special Message to Congress. While I give this rumor I can't vouch for its accuracy. A telegram from Richmond says the Legislature will appoint a Committee of Inquiry to examine into and report the facts.

DISPATCHES FOR COL. HAYNE.

A messenger from South Carolina arrived here this afternoon with dispatches for Col. HAYNE, but their exact character has not transpired. If the instructions be to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, Col. HAYNE says his mission will be soon terminated, as he has no idea that the demand will be granted. The President has agreed to communicate the facts to Congress whenever he is ready to move in the matter

THE CENTRAL OVERLAND MAIL.

The House to day resisted Mr. PHELPS' efforts to defeat the bill for the establishment of a Central Overland Mail by insidious amendments, and passed it by a large vote. His persistency in resisting the evident determination of the House does no credit to his statesmanship. Mr. COLFAX deserves great credit for the tact and energy with which he has fought this battle for the sixteenth section of the Chicago Platform, and secured, so far as he is concerned, the daily Overland Mail therein pledged. Mr. SCOTT, of California, truly said in the debate that the Republican Party in his State made twenty-five thousand votes on that issue in the late election.

THE SEIZURE OF THE CAPITAL.

The select Committee of five had before them to day JOHN M. TORMEY, of Baltimore, Clerk of the Inferior Court in that city, and examined him as to whether there existed any secret organization there or in Maryland within his knowledge. He testified that he was thoroughly acquainted with the class of people who would be likely to join such an organization, but within his knowledge no such organization had existed or even been proposed except in way of merriment and joking. He believed in the right of secession unless the North would give the South her rights, and believed that Maryland would secede unless some compromise was given. Mr REYNOLDS, of the Committee, informed the witness that he did not desire to listen to a speech upon the compromise; they heard enough of that in the House. The witness said that if any military companies from the North attempted to pass through Maryland he believed they would be stopped, and probably would provoke a hostile collision in the present excited condition of the people, but he denied all knowledge of any organization for such a purpose, or to attack the Capital or the Federal Government. He was certain there was no foundation for such rumors.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

The Philadelphia Compromise Committee arrived to-day, and appeared in the Diplomatic gallery of the House. They will have a conference with the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, and insist upon the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise or something equally strong.

A SLAVE SET FREE.

Mr. PARROTT, a delegate from Kansas, who has a slave left him by a relative in South Carolina, worth about $1,500, has sent for and liberated him, sending him to Ohio, where the slave's mother lives a free woman.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

Letters have just been received by the Post-Office Department from Mobile, stating that letters have been opened while passing between Philadelphia and Mobile. They were from a lady to a gentleman. Acting Postmaster-General KING will immediately institute investigations, and if it is found that the mails are tampered with, all communication with that city will be peremptorily cut off. The officers of the Department think this practice is carried on throughout the seceding States. Of course, if it is done it is for the purpose of espionage, and is sanctioned by the State authorities.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House have reported the Deficiency bill with a favorable recommendation on the purchase of WENDELL's printing office; unfavorable on the Chiriqui contract; and reducing the appropriation for returning recaptured Africans from $1,000,000 to $400,000.

The New-York Compromise Committee and the New-York State Delegation have an interview for consultation and an expression of views to-night.

MESSRS. POTTER and WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, repudiate in strong terms the doctrine of compromise as expressed in the resolution passed, last evening, by the Chicago and Milwaukee Board of Trade.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad abortion passed the Senate to-day. The true friends of the measure will endeavor to secure non-concurrence by the House in the amendments and reconstruction of the bill in a Committee of Conference. As it stands it is worthless. The President need not veto it, for nobody will ever take the grants under it.

LOUISIANA HAS NO RIGHT TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

The so-called "right of secession" is clearly a pretext put forward by men who were pre-determined to establish a Southern Confederacy, regardless of all other considerations. In the case of Louisiana, for instance, no fair-minded man can for a moment believe that her Ordinance of Secession was the exercise of a moral and political "right." That ordinance declares as follows:

"That the ordinance passed by this State on the 22d of NOVEMBER, 1807, whereby the Constitution of the United States and the amendments of said Constitution were accepted, and all the laws and ordinances by which Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union, be and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated."

Now glance at the history of Louisiana. On the 20th of February, 1811, Congress passed an act enabling the people resident on the purchased territory of Orleans to organize a State. Sec. 3 of that act, after providing for a Convention of the people to frame a Constitution, adds:

"Said Convention shall proclaim by ordinance, *irrevocable without the consent of the United States*, that the people inhabiting the said Territory do agree and declare that the River Mississippi and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, or into the Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said State, or to the other citizens of the United States."

DEBARRED FROM ASSUMING SOVEREIGNTY.

The act of April 8, 1812, admitting Louisiana as a State,—with the evident intention of guarding most jealously against the possibility of any future assumption of sovereignty over the "Father of Waters" on the part of the State of Louisiana, repeats the language of the Act of 1811, word for word, as the special understanding on which the State is admitted. The same language precisely was used in the act of March 1, 1817, admitting Mississippi, as the condition of such admission. Whence, then, do either of these States get the "right" to assume sovereignty over the mouth of the Mississippi River, and dole out the "privilege" of its navigation by citizens of the United States as a gracious concession for which the latter should be thankful.

SOUTH CAROLINA CHRONICALLY CRAZED.

The latest demonstration of South Carolina, and her absolute rejection of the mediation of Virginia, is doing good here, by disgusting moderate men of the South more thoroughly than ever with the whole scheme of Disunion. It is evident to everybody now, that in any arrangement for the return of the Cotton States to their allegiance, South Carolina desires to be counted out. Her real trouble is the census returns, which are reducing the political power in New-England and the South, and augmenting that of the free Northwest. It has been voted inexpedient, however, to reduce the population in the latter section for the benefit of South Carolina,—and it probably will not be done.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

There is unquestionable evidence in town that it is the settled policy of England not to interfere directly or indirectly in our domestic quarrels,—and certainly not to encourage the rebellious States by recognizing their independence or by any more positive demonstrations. If, as stated upon semi-official authority in Paris, Austria intends to declare war against Sardinia next Spring, France and England seem likely to have as much as they can well attend to in arranging for the contemplated secession of Venetia and Hungary. But they need no such motive to restrain them from meddling on this side of the Atlantic, as these Governments fully understand that whatever else the ultimate result of the disunion movement, this Government will stand, and become a mightier power without the Slave States than it is with them, if the separation becomes inevitable.

THE M'CORMICK PATENT EXTENSION.

The Patent-office would seem to be moving relentlessly forward in the execution of Mr. MCCORMICK'S behests. The attorneys who are pressing his application for an extension, did not put in their evidence until within the last two days allowed for filing it by the Chief Clerk, who is "acting Commissioner of Patents." The opponents of the extension, immediately upon getting sight, for the first time, of the applicant's testimony, asked a few days further time to obtain rebutting testimony; but the acting Commissioner *flatly refused them the opportunity*, and declared the evidence definitely closed.

This proceeding is unusual and significant, and must have greatly astonished the other *attachés* of the Census Bureau. It is customary always to give all reasonable time that is asked for the filing of testimony, and the affidavits put in by the opponents of the patent in this case clearly show that the extension was urged for insufficient reasons. As the patent does not expire until October next, and *ought not, according to the ordinary usage, be considered at all for several months to come*, there is no shadow of reason for this extraordinary and indecorous haste, except it is found in the determination of the present Commissioner to have a hand in settling this immense case before the incoming Administration have opportunity to decapitate him.

As the matter now stands, the evidence in opposition to the extension is very strong, and MCCORMICK will surely be defeated, if the case is settled upon its merits. If it is not so settled, the public shall in due time have the evidence of that fact, that they may hold to their proper responsibility the Administration which permits the consummation of the outrage.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A delegation of thirty-three, representing 50,000 workingmen of Philadelphia, this morning waited on Senators CRITTENDEN and CAMERON at their respective residences. They were introduced by Senator BIGLER in a brief and appropriate address. J. B. NICHOLSON responded for the delegation, eloquently and patriotically. He stated the object of the visit to be to testify to the appreciation of the Union by themselves and those they represented, their desire for a settlement of our national difficulties on a satisfactory basis, and that the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, whose character they revered, whose patriotism they admired, was heartily indorsed by them, and that they wished its adoption urged and secured. The Senators feelingly and hopefully responded.

The number of Federal troops which arrived here last night is eighty, making in all less than three hundred. These are divided into three companies of artillery and one of infantry. Arrangements have been made for concentrating them at any particular point, in case it is necessary to quell disturbances of the public peace.

Acting Postmaster-General KING has received complaints from Northern gentlemen, that their letters from the South have been violated. One writes that six letters addressed to him by a lady in Mobile, and not on political subjects, have evidently been opened by unauthorized parties. The Department has promptly instituted an investigation.

Lieut. SANDERS, of the U. S. Army, will leave Washington to-day with dispatches from the War Department for Florida.

The *Constitution* newspaper will be discontinued to-morrow, to be *reissued*, as the editor says, under better and more favorable auspices, and in the more genial atmosphere of the Southern Republic. The paper is to be established at Montgomery, Alabama.

The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against GODARD BAILEY, WM. H. RUSSELL and JOHN B. FLOYD, as follows: Three cases against BAILEY for larceny, in abstracting the bonds intrusted to his custody; one joint indictment against BAILEY and RUSSELL, for abstracting the missing bonds; three indictments against RUSSELL, for receiving the stolen bonds; and one joint indictment against BAILEY, RUSSELL and FLOYD, for conspiring together to defraud the United States Government.

A private dispatch received here from Tennessee states that Commissioners have been appointed by the Legislature of that State to meet the Border States Commissioners at Washington. This is said to be a Union triumph, as ten out of the twelve Commissioners appointed are known certainly to be in favor of Union.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE, to-day, in reporting a bill from the Select Committee, further to provide for the collection of the revenue, accompanied it with an expression of his views. He fully concurs with the President in the opinion against secession; therefore, all acts and ordinances of secession, so far as the same may be carried into effect, are to be considered as revolutionary infractions of the Supreme law of the land, however they may be remarked as the proper exercise of an indefeasible right of resisting acts, which are plainly unconstitutional and too oppressive to be endured. He also concurs with the President that the Federal Constitution has abstained from conferring on the Federal Government, or any department thereof, authority to declare and wage an oppressive war against a seceding State, in order to coerce or repeal any act of secession she may have passed, or to compel her to remain nominally, as well as in fact, a member of the Federal Union. A just conception of the Constitutional authority of Congress combine, with other, and if possible higher and more commanding motives, to prescribe other measures than aggressive and coercive war to remedy the grave inconveniences, perils and evils of such secession. In framing the bill there has been kept steadily in view—first, the obstacles of every character which oppose any attempt by the Federal Government to coerce a State; and, secondly, the principle on which, as is conceived, the whole coercive action of our revenue system has been founded. The bill proposes that vessels from a foreign port bound to a port within the scope of its provisions shall, with its foreign cargo, be liable to seizure and condemnation, and in the same view of applying the restrictions only to foreign commerce, on which revenue is by law collected, all vessels lawfully engaged in the coastwise trade are exempted from the operation of its purely remedial and defensive operations. It further provides that when the revenue laws are obstructed, and it becomes impracticable to collect the revenue, the President shall by proclamation specify the port in which the obstruction exists.

The Senate's Select Committee will report the Tariff bill Friday. It is Mr. MORRILL'S, essentially altered. The warehousing feature is amended so as to allow goods to be in store three months instead of thirty days, before the duties are paid. They can remain six months thereafter, and when taken out for exportation, the duties are refunded.

From private accounts received here the indications are that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, will be pressed for Provisional President in the contemplated Southern Confederacy, the object being to conciliate the conservatives of the seceding States.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad are congratulating themselves that the decided vote by which it passed the Senate secures its approval by the President. The amendments, however, have to be acted on by the House.

Gov. SPRAGUE, in telegraphing to Ex Gov. CORWIN that the Rhode Island Legislature had appointed Commissioners to the Union Convention, adds, "God give success to the movement."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

THE LEGISLATURE STRONG FOR SECESSION.

RUMORED INTENTION TO SEIZE THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT SAN ANTONIO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Galveston (Texas) dates of the 29th inst. are received.

Of the eighty members of the Texas Legislature only seventeen are coöperationists.

The special Committee of the Legislature have reported in favor of sanctioning the State Convention.

Little attention is paid to Gov. HOUSTON'S message, which favors delay as long as possible, and opposes the People's Convention. He thinks the Union can be preserved.

A resolution for delaying secession was twice tabled.

The Military Committee are preparing a bill to put the State in a complete defensive position.

There are rumors that a body of men are moving on San Antonio to take the arsenal there. Gen. TWIGGS has called in the troops to protect it. The Knights of the Golden Circle offered him their services to do so.

Gen. TWIGGS denies the report that he has sent in his resignation, but says that he has informed the President that he will not use the sword against his countrymen. He also says that when a proper demand is made by the State of Texas he will hand the Arsenal over to her authority.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

There has been no military movements in relation to affairs at Pensacola. It is expected, from Mr. MALLORY'S dispatch, that no action will be taken by the Federal Government.

The Convention to-day elected, *viva voce*, JOHN PERKINS, A. DECLOUET, D. F. KENNER, C. M. CONRAD, E. SPARROW and H. MARSHALL, delegates to the Montgomery Convention, after a highly exciting debate. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN were defeated.

The revenue-cutter *Cass* and her officers have surrendered to Louisiana.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan 30.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of the Governor of Tennessee that Commissioners be sent to Montgomery, Ala., the Legislature to day instructed their Commissioners to go to Washington.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan 30.

The Democratic State Committee met to-day. The roll was called and only 33 answered to their names. The call for a Convention is the 21st of February, to meet at Harrisburgh, and to be composed of 399 members.

The Committee adopted a preamble and resolutions, presented by VINCENT L. BRADFORD, Chairman of the Select Committee, declaring the Confederation dissolved, and that it can only be reconstructed on Democratic principles.

Mr IRWIN, of Allegany County, refused to vote.

Mr. WELSH, Chairman of the State Committee, read the letter calling the Convention. It denounces the Republican Party as the authors of the present disunion, but contains no condemnation of the seceding States.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan 30.

The Republican members of the Legislature have published a pamphlet totally dissenting from the resolutions passed Friday last on the subject of our national difficulties, and have expressed their views on the subject by publishing the minority report, and signing their names thereto. They have also appointed a Committee to present their views to Congress.

Senator COOK, of Mercer county, introduced a bill to-day, for the punishment as a felony the sale or delivery of any arms or munitions of war by any person to any seceding State, or to enlist, or to persuade others to enlist in the military or naval services of such States, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for seven years, and be deprived of the rights of citizenship.

The nomination of GEORGE A. BROWN as Judge of the Supreme Court has been confirmed.

The Governor to-day nominated WM S. BAWTA as Prosecutor of Bergen County, and HENRY O. RYERSON as Prosecutor of Sussex County.

The Princeton and Middlesex, and Burlington and Middlesex Railroad bills, were introduced in the House to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

REFUSAL TO AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNOR TO ISSUE LETTERS OF MARQUE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Convention refused to reconsider the revenue ordinance adopted yesterday.

Resolutions were introduced giving the Governor power, under certain circumstances, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and tabled.

An address to the citizens of the South and the world, giving the causes of Georgia's secession, was adopted.

An ordinance, declaring it to be the fixed policy of the State to guarantee the security of all the States, was adopted.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Savannah at the call of the President.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING ON FOOT—PLANS FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan 30.

Preparations are making here for another Union meeting next Friday night, under the pretence of indorsing Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition, but, it is believed, in contemplation of acting with other movements throughout the State, toward securing a State Convention.

Maryland seems to be growing very uneasy. There are now three thousand Minute-Men enrolled here, who meet at different head-quarters nightly, and swearing eternal fidelity to the Union.

The Breckinridge National Guard and the Southern Volunteers united, also comprise a large organization, who favor a Southern Confederacy. They are waiting further developments. Both organizations drill privately.

Two companies of United States troops, from Governor's Island, arrived here to-day, and are quartered at Fort McHenry.

A company of sixty free negroes, from North Carolina, arrived here to-day, who are emigrating to Ohio for safety.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION TO GO TO THE PEOPLE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The House concurred to-day in the Senate's amendments to the bill calling a State Convention. The bill, therefore, has finally passed both Houses. It puts the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people. Delegates are to be elected at the same time. Federal affairs are restricted, and the election is ordered to take place on the 28th of February.

SECESSION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A large and enthusiastic Secession meeting was held here last night at the theatre. Prominent gentlemen formerly opposed to the movement, took a strong position with the South. We are a unit for the South.

DELEGATES TO THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Committee on Federal Relations have reported in favor of Massachusetts sending five Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The House and Senate have adopted a resolution giving the Governor power to appoint Commissioners to the Virginia Conference, by and with the consent of the Senate.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A joint resolution passed the Senate yesterday, appointing Gen. Doniphan, Waldo P. Johnson, J. D. Coltar, Judge Hough, Gen. Atchison, Ferdinand Kennett, and Judge Buckner, Commissioners to the Convention to be held in Washington on the 4th of February.

The same resolution was introduced in the House and laid on the table.

Mr. VEST, Chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations, reported resolutions taking strong grounds against the action of the New-York and Ohio Legislatures in offering aid to the General Government to coerce seceding States. The resolutions passed by a vote of 89 to 16.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A communication was received in the Senate yesterday from the Governor, transmitting a copy of the Secession Ordinance received from the President of the Georgia State Convention. It was laid on the table.

Resolutions from the General Assembly of Tennessee, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, and from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Union and the Constitution as they were, were also received and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The bill authorizing the Treasurer of the State to indorse the notes of the United States was rejected, after debate, by a vote of 14 to 19.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The House to-night adopted resolutions appointing Commissioners to meet the Virginia Commissioners at Washington. Mr. WILLIAMS, (Rep.,) of Allegany, made a powerful speech against, and Mr. ARMSTRONG (Rep.,) replied in a masterly speech in favor of the resolutions. All amendments were rejected. The vote stood 84 to 13.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Anti-Slavery Convention met here this morning in Convention Hall. Rev. Mr. E STARBY, of this city, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reported.

At first the audience was small, but gradually the disorganizers gathered until the hall was filled.

A Mr. POWELL attempted to speak, and through the efforts of the Police he was heard for some time but about noon the mob put him down and got forward one of their own number, named LUKE MCKINNEY, who mounted the platform and harangued the crowd. A tremendous confusion ensued, and during a brief lull of the tempest, Mr. POWELL resumed his speech, and after a few remarks, the Anti-Slavery men claimed that they had carried their point in declaring their sentiments, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The mob not knowing what was done made a violent assault upon the police, throwing rotten eggs, and in one or two cases exchanging blows, but the Hall was soon cleared without a serious collision. It is probable that some arrests will be made.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to invite the President elect to visit Indianapolis, while on his way to Washington, to-day received a letter accepting the invitation, and saying that he would visit this city on the 12th proximo.

SAILING OF THE NASHVILLE.

The *Nashville*, Capt. MCMURRAY, left yesterday for Charleston, at her usual hour. She took a moderate cargo of beef, pork and flour, and a few passengers. A deputation of the police were on board to detect any shipment of arms, and reporters from nearly the whole City Press, to record any interesting events which might occur, but nothing of a warlike character was seen to go on board.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A UNION VOLUNTEER BATTALION ORGANIZED IN NEW-YORK.

TEN COMPANIES FORMED FOR DEFENCE OF THE UNION.

In response to a call for a meeting of young men desirous of forming a volunteer battalion, to be ready at the call of the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, to defend the Federal Government, quite a large number of persons assembled last evening, at the "Adriatic," corner of Barrow and Hudson streets. The Chair was occupied by Mr. HENRY DE FRAINE, who stated the object of the meeting, and then representatives from the companies made favorable reports of the progress of enrollment. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Ex Alderman WM. WILSON, and adopted:

Whereas, The Federal Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, armed bodies of men having forcibly and unlawfully taken, and now holding possession of, the Government property—viz.: Forts, Navy-yards, Ships-of-war, Arsenals, and Custom-houses, all of which property belongs to the whole people, irrespective of any State authority; and,

Whereas, Said armed bodies have wilfully fired upon and attempted to capture, destroy or sink, an American ship, having on board hundreds of American citizens, endangering their lives, causing them to flee for safety, thus interfering with their duties as citizens and soldiers under the protection and in the employ of the American Government; and,

Whereas, Said armed men are organized under the direction and control of Governors or Conventions of people in several States of this Union, claiming they have a right to secede from the nation, and set up independent governments in defiance of Constitutional law and right—thus affording an opportunity for foreign interference on this Continent, to the subversion of free governments, and the downfall of the most free, grand and powerful Republic the world ever beheld; therefore, be it

Resolved, That wishing to preserve the integrity of the Union, the equality of States, and equal rights to all citizens, we do respectfully request our Representatives in Congress assembled, to pass such laws or make such amendments to the Constitution as will restore peace and harmony to the nation.

Resolved, That, in the words of the patriot Gen. JACKSON, the Union must and shall be preserved, peaceably if it can be, but forcibly if it must be; we deprecate all revolutionary or rebellious assemblages or acts, no matter by what authority created; and we positively deny the right of any State or portion of a State to secede by any means other than that authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States to enforce the laws and take such action as will restore the Federal property to the National Government, and give free access and exit to trade and commerce in all and every port in these United States.

Resolved, That for the more perfect and effectual carrying out of the principles as expressed in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, we recommend the formation of a Volunteer Battalion of young and active men, who will be ready and willing to respond to the call of the Governor of this State, or President of the United States, to aid and assist in suppressing revolution and preventing secession in this State or any State of the Union.

After the resolution to form a Battalion, Ex-Alderman WILSON was elected Commandant of the Battalion, with power to perfect the organization. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

The United States ship *Relief* was put formally in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday. She goes to Porto Grande, Africa, to-day. Her mail bag is closed.

If there be a United States steam man-of war off Charleston, as reported, it must be one of the gunboats, *Crusader, Mohawk* or *Wyandotte*. The steam frigate said to be seen off Pensacola is probably the *Powhatan*, homeward bound from the Gulf.

It is feared that Gen. TWIGGS' desire to be relieved from the command of the Department of Texas, to which he was so recently appointed, is but the precursor of his resignation. He is a native of Georgia, and one of our most gallant officers. He entered the service during the war of 1812; and his name is honorably associated with several important battles.

Lieut WILLARD, of the Army, has been ordered to join his regiment in Texas. It is expected that the troops which he joins will be instructed to move North.

A non-commissioned officer of the Army, detached from a regiment now in Texas, arrived in this City on Monday, and merely called at one of the rendezvous to say that he was going to join Major ANDERSON at Fort Moultrie. He was good humoredly informed that there would be an inevitable change in his destination. He is now "on probate."

More recruits from the provincial rendezvous have arrived on Governor's Island, in small, straggling detachments.

Notwithstanding the detachment from the Island of about 250 men, within a short time, there are now over 500 soldiers, well drilled, available for service in the barracks.

Within ten days, over 400 United States troops, and a large number of horses and pieces of ordnance, have been added to the already formidable garrison of the Federal Capital.

All the United States marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard were paid off yesterday.

THE AFFAIR AT BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

LETTER FROM CAPT. FOOTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Once, and only once, did Governor FOOTE, who voted for the Missouri Compromise in 1820, and who afterwards introduced in the United States Senate the resolution on the public lands, in which WEBSTER and HAYNE measured their intellectual strength, come out in a card to the public. Now I, his son, being somewhat fixed in opinions and positive in character, "follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor," rather than permit some of my importunate friends to offer anonymous explanations, which might place me on the defensive—just where I never intend to stand except by order of the Government.

The NEW-YORK TIMES and *Sun*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*, of the 23d inst., say that:

"A telegraphic dispatch, of which the following is the substance, was received in this city yesterday from a member of Congress in Washington:

'The conduct of Capt. FOOTE, of the Brooklyn Yard, in appealing for aid to local authorities for the protection of Federal property without consulting the Navy Department by telegraph, especially when nearly 1,000 men on Governor's Island are in pay of the Government, is so far disapproved by the Administration that there is every likelihood of the Commander being immediately removed and tried by General Court-martial. He acted beyond the responsibility given him by Commodore BREESE. If real danger were imminent, his proper course would have been to consult with the army officers of the station and if time permitted, to telegraph for orders to Washington.'"

Now, in reference to this telegram, asserting without knowing the facts in the case, that I acted beyond the responsibility given me by Commodore BREESE, I remark, that I did not on that occasion exceed one whit the Commodore's instructions. So far from it, the Commodore not only gave the directions before he left the Yard, at 3 P. M., but received reports from those to whom the directions were given—including the reply of the Mayor to the message which I had been ordered to deliver to his honor, and during which interview I expressed the opinion that I did not at all believe in the organization of a body of men, as currently reported, adding, "At all events, we can take care of the Navy-yard if you can take care of Brooklyn." And from that time until I left the Yard in the evening, to fulfill an engagement in New York, nothing further, on my part, was required. Now, while the first and second in command were thus temporarily absent, both the Yard and the *North Carolina* had their complement of officers and men present—in sufficient force to protect the Government property. But the fact of my spending the evening in New-York, with the previous assent of the Commodore, shows to all persons whose opinions I specially value, that no assault at that time was apprehended by the authorities of the Yard. On this point I further remark that it is not the practice of the Government to disprove of an officer's conduct and communicate its decision, even to a Member of Congress, before that officer has a hearing. Nor would I for a moment do the Hon Secretary of the Navy the injustice to suspect him of being capable of such an act towards any officer. In short had I the slightest idea, from the first, that there was any truth in the telegram, I would instantly have called for a Court of Inquiry, and vindicated myself—as in a course of more than twenty years' sea service my conduct has uniformly met the approbation of the Government. But as it is, I am quite content, especially as the misrepresentation has elicited the opinion of every Navy officer in Washington, of a high European as well as American reputation, who, on perusal of the telegram, remarked, "I have known FOOTE for years—he is a tried man in every way, and whatever he has done, I don't care what it is, I will stand by it." Opinions are valued according to the source from which they emanate; and however much of modest assurance I may here have exhibited, I leave the door, and not expecting to take it again, am quite disposed thus to place myself right on the record, believing that common sense and the principles which hitherto have sustained me, will continue to sustain me to the close of my earthly career. ANDREW H. FOOTE,

Commander, U. S. Navy.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Jan 30, 1861.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

HARBOR RISKS—MAKING PREPARATIONS—THE SENATE AND HOUSE DISPUTE ABOUT THE PALMETTO—VIRGINIA'S MISSION—STRONG DIET OF THE MERCURY—A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION—AN INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD—FORT PICKENS—THE STUDENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.

In view of the present critical position of the steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, it may be interesting to give some data concerning the harbor as it is at present. I have my information direct from one of our oldest pilots, and it may be deemed perfectly reliable. After the *Star of the West* excitement, and the news of the *Brooklyn's* coming down here, the *de facto* Government, with a reckless haste which they are now heartily ashamed of, threw obstructions on the *Bar*. Owing to this, the main entrance is only safe at high tide, and only then when it is perfectly calm. At the Beacon Channel, vessels drawing 13 feet 6 inches may run the risk, and trust to good luck. If they mind their helm properly, they can escape with five or six hard thumps, which injure a steamer very much. The *James Adger* passed through this channel safely, because she obeys her rudder promptly, and was most admirably managed by her Commander and Chief Engineer, at a very critical moment. The *Columbia*, of the same line, left at the flood on Friday, drawing 13 feet 9 inches. She struck, and still remains, having on board 415 bales of cotton and 551 casks of rice. A heavy swell has urged her on the beach at Sullivan's Island, and she is leaking badly. Over $1,000 have already been spent in tugging her, but she still sticks. I have been thus minute, because a vital point is concerned in her being there. Had it not been for the fearful imbecility of the President and his Cabinet, this fine harbor would not have been ruined, for all practical purposes, for years to come. As Capt. BERRY has the reputation of being a warm Secessionist, he will have leisure to investigate thoroughly some of the practical workings of the system.

We are getting up another excitement about the second departure of the mysterious *Brooklyn*, and her sealed orders. A very large quantity of balls are cast in Charleston every day; the troops are constantly drilled, and the Coast Guard has been trebled. I suppose there was never a revolution (that is the proper name to call it) before where so many volunteers enlisted from the moneyed classes. There is a company on Morris Island of one hundred men, every one of whom has either a plantation of his own, or will own one by inheritance. There are men among them who would be worthy of any steel, but I am obliged to confess that the boy element is rather too large for strict discipline. There is more insubordination among them than meets the eye, and a sad laxity of discipline. Think of troops when off duty skylarking in bed with loaded revolvers, and playing war in such a harmless manner that one comrade mortally wounds his fellow. Such was the case at Sullivan's Island Barracks on Wednesday. The ladies of our city have a pleasant excitement while it lasts in sending their gallant pets such delicacies as boiled turkeys, choice salads &c. along with profuse quantities of lint, bandages and all sorts of things that only a woman can think of. The Cadets at Fort Morris in response to a steamer load sent them, reply that "they hope to be allowed the honor of aiding in planting the Palmetto flag on Sumter." These particular heroes are all under *twenty!* How sad to think that so much nobility of spirit, so much determined pluck should be bestowed on a flag that will only rise on the fearful ruin of the greatest Republic the world has yet seen.

The gentlemen of the Senate and also of the House are considerably excited about this emblematic Palmetto. I stated in a recent letter that the Houses' flag was a *white* Palmetto on a blue ground, with a white crescent. The Senate unkindly threw this overboard. As Gen. MOULTRIE first raised an American flag in South Carolina with this same design, I presume the Senate thought that to adopt an emblem which fought the way for this Union was in very bad taste for those who proposed fighting their way out of it. Since then they seem to have been suffering from color blindness, and they can't hit upon anything.

I would humbly suggest that, inasmuch as *black* is the color of the now universally acknowledged keystone of Southern prosperity, they should flaunt to the breeze a pure black Palmetto on a white ground. It is not according to nature, but it is strictly emblematic.

All Charlestonian eyes are eagerly stretched towards Virginia. Oh, how they dread the positive conservatism of the "Old Dominion," and how they pour horrid vials of wrath on that magnificent plea of CLEMENS' for peace and eternal unity. The *Mercury* man, who breakfasts, lunches, dines and sups on Northern humanity, says that "we should crush as we would a viper, any man who would whisper in our ears the word reconstruction!"

Are you aware that you have no longer the American flag at the North? So it was decided the other day at Augusta. The boys (as one of them wrote a friend of mine here) pulled down the cussed *Federal* emblem, and raised triumphantly the American flag! Are you aware, too, that when your "Abolition Police" seize innocent arms aboard your *Monticello*, that you are guilty of "rascally robbery." So it has been decided in these parts and all you have to do is to succumb, and continue to ship these shooting irons, without the slightest reference, prospectively, to their being pointed at your own throats.

It is a matter of great surprise here that a certain leading sheet in your City should give circulation to the monstrous rumor concerning Maj ANDERSON'S intended surrender of Sumter when LINCOLN assumes the Presidential reins. South Carolinians are brave; they are so rash, and they worship bravery in others. They know and feel that the commander of that island fort that sternly frowns on their city, and who holds the lives of this people in his iron will, is *perfectly incorruptible*. His father was a hero, and defended this very city against the British. His mother was of the same blood as Chief Justice MARSHALL, of Virginia, and he himself is allied by marriage to a daughter of the gallant CLINCH, of Georgia. His being born in a Slave State, and allied by marriage to one, has nothing to do with his patriotism now, or his fancied position hereafter. An author, a soldier, and a gentleman, a man of strict religious sentiments, Maj ANDERSON is looked upon here as *sound to the core* in his devotion to the Union which they have cast out, and they know he will defend himself if called upon even, though he may hurl destruction on Moultrie, Hackney, and Charleston itself.

Although it is generally considered that the present *status* will remain until the 4th of March yet if Fort Pickens should be reinforced, and Pensacola reinvested, I should not be surprised to see 10 000 men pour in here from the country, who would ride over every plea for delay, and assault Sumter. They might take it, but they would lose 2 000 men. Sixty feet high, and with a parapet overhung at such an angle, it would be impossible to escalade. The only way would be the floating upon it of some huge raft so heaped with men that they would overcome all resistance by the mere force of brute numbers.

The students of the South Carolina College, having become impressed with the necessity of responding to the Republic's call for arms, have formed a Company. I presume this means that they won't study any more for the present. It is all very nice to be petted by their sweethearts, to have Spartan speeches made to them by their mammas, and to be dressed in very martial style, but I question if the life of undue license they lead will at all improve their morals.

I saw a portion of the harbor guard depart last

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

AN IMPERIAL INCOGNITO.—One evening, just before New Year's day, which was extremely wet, the Emperor and Empress went out incognito to see the stalls along the Boulevards. Protected by a large umbrella, their Majesties passed along the southern side from the Rue de la Paix to the Rue Montmartre, and returned along the opposite one as far as the Rue Neuve des Capucines. They made numerous purchases during this long walk. The Empress filled her pockets with all sorts of little toys and nick-nacks, varying in price from one sou to ten. Their Majesties also purchased several articles of larger size, and on paying for them, requested the dealers to put them by till their return. As they never came back, of course the stall-keepers remained in possession of both money and goods. Some of the dealers recognised their Imperial customers, but were discreet enough to keep their discovery to themselves. This walk greatly amused the Empress, who, on returning to the Palace, distributed her purchases among the ladies in waiting.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD UPON TROPICAL BEASTS.—The weather in England has been intensely cold, and its effects upon lions and tigers in the London Zoological Gardens have been severe. The noble Nubian lion, who had been twelve years in the Gardens, and was the admiration of all visitors, is dead. In the afternoon he was apparently well, and in the morning he was found by the keeper lying stiff and cold in his den. A *post-mortem* examination, attended by various scientific men, disclosed the sad fact that the king of beasts had succumbed to the intense cold, no organic disease having been discovered. His wife, with proper conjugal affection, mourned his death, and gave birth, two days after her bereavement, to a still-born cub. Although the excellent and zealous superintendent of the Gardens has taken great pains to preserve the animals committed to his charge, the mortality has been very large among the antelopes, birds, and monkeys. The hippopotami are, however, though natives of tropical countries, flourishing.

FOR LADIES WHO PAINT.—"The cutaneous torture which Dejanira inflicted on the contemptuous Hercules, modern dames of fashion prepare for themselves. The pearl powders, the bloom of roses, the blanc de Venus, de Cytherè, rouge de Pompadour, and the like, are, as they have been often told, but will never properly believe, compounds of bismuth, of fluorine, of the hydrated silicate of magnesia, of talc, carmine, and the mineral powders. There is no cosmetic which can ever rival the application of pure water, with the addition of oatmeal for tender skins, or delicately alkaline soap. These powders and pastes are at the best impalpable powders of flint, magnesia, bismuth or carmine, which stop the pores and obstruct the perspiration, for which nature has made the most marvelously minute and elaborate provision; and can, when least hurtful, only limit their action to concealing, at the same time they exaggerate, the defects which they are intended to remove." These remarks are from the *Lancet*—the first authority in the English medical world.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.—The street improvements in hand, or immediately to be commenced, equal in extent those of the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard de Sebastopol. Quarters are to be opened up which now are reached by a circuit; seven theatres on the Boulevard du Temple, including the Théatre Lyrique, and probably others, are coming down; a new Théatre Lyrique and a Circus are being completed on the Place du Châtelet; the Boulevard de Sebastopol is prolonged on the left bank of the Seine to the southern extremity of Paris; and nearly every day there is an announcement by the Prefect of the Seine of some step taken towards the work of opening out a route, and the erection of new buildings in place of old. To give an idea of the extensive works for the embellishment of Paris which are to be undertaken in the course of the present year, some of the journals state that not less than 40,000,000f. will have to be paid by the Prefecture in the month of January for expropriations alone.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.—We were recently informed that the British Government had remonstrated strongly against a prolonged occupation of Syria, but the following paragraph from the *New Prussian Gazette*, a journal of excellent authority, indicates that the remonstrance has been without avail. "We learn from a good source," says the *Gazette*, "that the *corps d'occupation* in Syria will be increased by a portion of the French troops returning from China. In spite of the efforts of England it is not at all probable that the French army will leave Syria in the month of March—a step indeed, which cannot be expected for no one can wish to expose the Christians to being immediately massacred by the Druses."

AN AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COLLIER.—A number of literary and legal gentlemen of New-York, readers and lovers of *Shakespeare*, have sent to the London *Atheneum*, for presentation to Mr. COLLIER, a testimonial of their approval of his labors as a Shakespearean critic. It is a silver inkstand, modeled on drawings of the Warwick Vase. On the rim of the silver salver on which the vase rests, surrounded and entwined by mulberries and mulberry leaves, are the following words: "Presented to JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F. S. A., by a few friends in America, who appreciate his literary integrity and private worth.—New-York, November, 1860."

BRAVERY OF THE YOUNG QUEEN OF NAPLES.—A correspondent, writing from Gaeta, says that the young wife of FRANCIS II. is always to be seen in the place of greatest danger. During the bombardment of the 24th and 25th of December, two officers of her household were killed in the very room in which she was sitting, by the explosion of a shell. Although the danger was imminent, the Queen did not stir from her chair, and gave orders for the removal of the dead bodies in the coolest possible manner. The Spanish Minister had also a narrow escape, for as he was lying in bed he received the rather unpleasant visit of a round shot, which smashed the washing-stand opposite.

BELLIGERENT CORRESPONDENCE.—"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will not keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds." "Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to request that in future he will spell pigs with two gees." "Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he adds the letter 'e' to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady." Mr. Simpson returns Mr Thompson's note unopened—the impertinence it contains being only equaled by its vulgarity.

THE INLAND CARRYING TRADE OF CHINA.—At Canton an important concession has been obtained from the Governor-General. Permission has been given the *Bo-peep*, a foreign steamer, to run in some of the inland waters, and trade with Kum-chook, a village among the silk villages to the west of Canton, and also to Shek-loong, a village from whence sugar may be exported in large quantities, in the Tonkoon district. This is the beginning of what may be an immense carrying traffic.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS ON THE CHEMICAL TRADE.—The Manchester *Guardian* says that the persons employed at Messrs. HUTCHINSON & EARL'S and at Mr. DEAKIN'S chemical works, Widnes, numbering several hundred men and boys, lately turned out in consequence of a reduction in their wages, averaging about 1s. each per day. The masters, it is stated, were obliged to resort to this measure through the damaging effect the late failures in America have had on the chemical trade.

THE PERSONAL WEALTH OF THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The late King FREDERICK WILLIAM has not left any private fortune in money, having expended his income, not only in benevolent acts, but in purchasing works of art, and a magnificent library. The property left consists of a great number of artistic masterpieces and the library, all of which go to the present monarch. The Queen Dowager is to have a jointure of 300,000 thalers per annum.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS ON THE SILK-TRADE.—A circular of Messrs. ARLES DUFOUR & Co., of Lyons, mentions that although the United States take annually about £1,000,000 worth of silk goods from Europe, the fall in prices since the outbreak of the disunion crisis has not been more than between 2 and 3 per cent. on the superior descriptions, owing to the limited supply in the market. In the common descriptions there has been a reduction of between 6 and 12 per cent.

SPIRITUALISM.—A gentleman named NOYRA, is delivering in London a series of lectures explaining and exposing Spirit-rapping. He has already defeated a Spiritualistic youth known as the Infant Magnet," and has shown him to be a humbug. Mr. NOYRA accuses the great magician, HOME, of being a humbug also, and challenges him to come forward and exhibit his phenomena, but HOME refuses to appear.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD ELGIN.—It is said that this distinguished nobleman will proceed from China to Japan, and after seeing how matters are progressing there, will visit Manila, and, if his time permit, Java, on his way to Suez. He will no doubt touch at Singapore, but it is said he will not call at Hong Kong, unless the course of events should render an alteration of his present arrangements expedient.

WHO ARE THE LETTER WRITERS.—The French Post-office returns for 1860 have been made up, and from them it appears that on an average every inhabitant of France writes eight letters per annum. In England the average is twenty-four, just three times the number; it is less in Scotland; still less in Ireland, where the Post-office does not pay its own expenses.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.—The Irish, or more properly, perhaps, the citizens of Dublin, are greatly concerned about the report that England is going to abolish the Irish Vice Royalty and its mock Court. But in answer to an anxious quere from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Lord CARLISLE says that he has the best reasons for believing that the report is entirely without foundation.

HUMBOLDT'S LIBRARY.—The valuable and unique library of HUMBOLDT has been purchased by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, who is about printing a catalogue of the books with the view of selling them. Many of the books are special presentation copies, annotated by HUMBOLDT.

A DESERTED AMERICAN SHIP.—A large American ship, deserted, and with only her mainmast and bowsprit standing, was towed into Plymouth Sound on the 12th of January, having been picked up by some Scilly pilots at the chops of the Channel.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS does not seem to be treated with very great respect in Italy. The Turin *Gazette* recommended that he should be expelled, and now the *People's Gazette* turns him into bitter ridicule.

THE PRESS IN 1661 AND 1861.—The *Caledonian Mercury* celebrates its 200th anniversary by giving a *fac simile* reprint of its first number, the *Mercurius Caledonius*.

THE SECESSION QUESTION.

The Nature of the Difficulty and How It Should be Treated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the existence of a nation is put in imminent peril by rebellion and treason, *action* and not *delay* is the only means of averting the fatal blow. Events give shape to national affairs; they control the opinions of men, and cannot be talked out of existence; like rocks in the channel of navigation they must be seen and measured, removed or guarded against, or the ship of State may be wrecked amid the storms of public opinion.

Amidst the confusion which the discordant opinions of politicians and the conflicting theories of parties have thrown around our public affairs, let us calmly look at the facts by which we are surrounded. Among the most startling of these is this: that the people of South Carolina, in a Convention held under State authority, have renounced all allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and declared themselves to be a free and independent nation. That acting upon this assumed sovereignty, they have shut up every Federal Court of justice within the State, compelled American citizens holding office under the General Government to resign their commissions, have seized upon the Custom-house, public revenues and armory of the United States, and are now actually levying war, by taking and holding with armed force two of the fortifications erected in the harbor of Charleston for National defence, and by besieging the only remaining fort. That they have fired upon the flag of the Union, and openly declare their intention not to respect it as the ensign of the nation. That simultaneously with their declaration of independence they sent forth an appeal to all the Slave States in the Union, urging them to unite with South Carolina in overthrowing the Federal Government, for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy, to be composed entirely of Slave States; and to enforce their appeal have sent Commissioners to each one of those States. Several of them have been seduced by their importunities, and are now taking action with them in establishing a separate dominion within the boundaries of the United States.

While all these things are being done by South Carolina and her coadjutors, we are startled by the fact that men holding high official positions under the Government of the United States have, by counsel and action, given aid and encouragement to all these rebellious movements, furnished arms and munitions of war, and facilitated the capture of all the fortifications within reach of the seceding States.

These facts together constitute the enormous aggression of an avowed hostile rebellion against the laws and Constitution of the United States, and with this the people of the United States have to deal. It is an ugly fact, frightful and perplexing. Men do not like to look it in the face; they turn from it as from a hideous monster. But it cannot be concealed. It protrudes itself before the eye of the nation, intrudes itself into the halls of Congress, and demands an audience before the President. Theoretical secession has become active rebellion, and Rebellion, aided by Treason, has ventured to lay its bloody hand upon the Constitution, and threatens its destruction.

This is the great *event* of the day; the monstrous *fact*, which, like a plague-spot upon a healthy body, excites the nerves and disturbs the composure of the nation. The life of the Republic requires that it shall be removed, before it reaches the vital parts of the body politic.

Looking, then, at the rebellion of South Carolina in all its ramifications and combinations as an existing political fact, the question is, how, and in what manner, shall it be treated by the people of the United States.

The question is one of the highest importance; yet it admits of a ready answer. Treat it just as it presents itself to be; as a *bold, deliberate attack upon the Constitution, for the purpose of testing its power to maintain the Union as it exists.* Thus viewed in its true light, the aggression itself calls out the counteracting power, just as crime awakes justice, and puts its sword in motion. Either the Constitution must give way, or South Carolina remain within the Union. The Constitution incloses her like a wall; she must batter it down before she can make her escape.

The Constitution created the Union, and under its authority and by its power it can alone be maintained. Stand by all laws made under, and by virtue of it, and enforce them vigorously and promptly. Enforce them nationally, without regard to sectional feeling or local opposition. Enforce them as all free governments enforce laws—peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

We have for years been endeavoring to save the Union by resorting to means outside of the Constitution, by Congressional compromises, by party platforms. These expedients have all failed to give permanent security. A bold and sudden attack has swept away all these temporary outworks, and the Union has been driven back into its appropriate and impregnable fortress—the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina and her allies are rallying their forces to scale the walls of this fortress. Now let us see what virtue there is in the *Constitution* to "save the Union!"

That virtue will be found first, in the fact that one of its leading objects was to create and perpetuate a national Union. It declares that object upon its face. The people of each State, when they adopted it, so declared. National Union was not forced upon South Carolina. She sought it, she desired it, she obtained it. It was a necessity to her, in common with all the other States. Without Union neither of them could have acquired national position. Colonial confederacy was sufficient to achieve separate State Government, but separate State Governments were not sufficient to secure nationality—hence that more perfect union of States and People formed by the Constitution.

For the preservation of this National Union, South Carolina, acting mutually with her sister States, freely granted to the General Government full and ample powers to defend it against all possible attacks from within or from without. Within this constitutional Union, she, and all her citizens, still remain fast bound, by the highest obligations, politically and morally, by which one people or State can bind itself to others.

By adopting the Constitution, all the old thirteen States granted full power for the *admission* of new States into the Union, but not one of them reserved to itself the right to *leave* the Union. Twenty new States have since been received into the Union, but until within a few weeks not one has ventured to go out. South Carolina, one of the old Thirteen, is the first fugitive. And the question is, *Can she escape?* There is no door in the Constitution through which she can pass—nothing but a violent breach can open the way for secession.

The people of South Carolina, while in the Union, found no great difficulty, by a State Convention, in declaring themselves a separate nation; but no sooner had they opened a way through which they were to pass to independence, than they saw nothing outside but chaos, and appalled by the dark and dismal view, they prudently concluded to remain within the wall, until they could, with the aid of others, construct out of the wreck of their nationality, some new ship of State upon which to venture upon the dark abyss. Go out of the Union! Where will she go? There is no stand-point outside upon which she can rest. The Constitution covers the whole ground. Between the Atlantic and Pacific, from the sources of the Mississippi to its mouth, from land's end to land's end, there is not a spot of earth large enough for an American citizen to stand which has not been appropriated to the Union, by the organic law of our national existence.

Again, the Constitution was made to secure to the people of each State the advantages of a strong and permanent national Government—a Government which, while it left each State free to control its local interests, bound them all by paramount laws to maintain the one Confederacy.

These organic laws or powers were freely granted to the General Government, to be used and executed for the common benefit.

South Carolina, by her declaration of independence, breaks these laws, but she does not rid herself of them. She may call herself a nation, but she is still a State within the Union; retained there by her own immutable obligations to the Constitution. To enforce these obligations upon her, is only doing that which she said should be done, in case any State should resist the constitutional laws of the General Government. And herein consists the propriety of resorting to these powers for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. It is the legitimate mode. It is the way by which all the States have agreed to maintain it. No other mode can have the same high moral, legal influence.

Then why not enforce the constitutional powers?

Several reasons have been assigned. Among the most prominent are: That to enforce them upon South Carolina in her present position, would be making war upon her. This is not true, in fact. The execution of constitutional law, by all the means necessary to compel obedience to their authority, *is not war*, but on the contrary is the only way to maintain peace. It is the use of the ordinary powers of Government in maintaining order. It is sovereignty in the performance of its highest duties—the removal of all obstructions to its supreme authority, through the instrumentality of law and justice. It is the Constitution exerting its organic powers upon treason and rebellion.

The sun does not make war upon nature by dispelling darkness from the earth, nor does lightning make war upon the heavens by dispersing the noxious vapors which disturb the serenity of the atmosphere.

The ability of the Constitution to control secession, has been emphatically shown by the prompt action of a true and brave officer of the United States, under and by virtue of its authority. Surrounded by traitors, and beset by rebellion, Major ANDERSON and his gallant little band, are the only men in South Carolina who have not renounced their allegiance to the United States; and Fort Sumter, the only spot in the State over which the ensign of the nation's sovereignty waves. The place he occupies belongs to the nation. The fort he defends is one of the national defences. The command he holds is derived from the Constitution of his country. He makes no war upon South Carolina, and, although surrounded by armed rebels, he fires not a gun. There he stands, in the midst of his gallant band, with the star spangled banner floating over his head, calmly but firmly awaiting coming events. But there is, in his quiet but fearless position, a power which speaks louder than the roar of a thousand guns. It is the power of the Constitution and the laws, when resolutely maintained by a patriotic man in the discharge of his official duties. Major ANDERSON, with his 100 men, has, under the authority of the Constitution, imprisoned secession within the land limits of South Carolina; and if sustained by the General Government will hold it in constraint, until released according to law. Had every other public functionary performed his duty as promptly and as faithfully as Major ANDERSON, the Constitution and the laws would to-day have reigned supreme over every State in the Union.

Again, it is said, that other States are about to confederate with South Carolina in her rebellion. That these States have a common grievance with her to redress; and that, unless the General Government will, at once, adjust these alleged grievances, they will combine with South Carolina, and together prove too strong for the Constitution. To meet this threatened combination, it is proposed, that instead of enforcing the existing powers of Government against the existing rebellion of South Carolina, they should be withheld, until Congress, or the People of the United States, can so alter or amend the Constitution, as will satisfy the discontented States, and bring them into the support of the Union. All these propositions refer to one subject, *Slavery*. For it, and for *it* alone, new guarantees are demanded. The question raised by these proposed amendments in all its bearings upon National and State Rights, was deliberately discussed and most wisely adjusted by the framers of the Constitution—adjusted in the only way in which it could be adjusted in the formation of the Union of States, each having at the time peculiar local institutions of its own. The Constitution left Slavery where it existed by State law, and no where else. It left it there at the request of the Slave States, and in order that they might enjoy the full and uninterrupted advantages of their Slave institutions. The Constitution commands that every fugitive slave shall be returned to the State where by law he can be legally held to service. The Constitution is in no way responsible for Slavery. It never made a slave in a State; neither has it the power to manumit one there. This negative action upon Slavery was not accidental—it was sought for and demanded by the Slave States. They asked for no other guarantee, either for the maintenance of Slavery in the States, or for its extension beyond them. They would have rejected, if offered, any such implied interference with their State authority.

The Constitution, as it is, secures to Slavery all the right which it had, or which it claimed to have, at the time of its adoption. Slavery still exists in the States under exclusive State authority. The power to return fugitive slaves still remains just as it was granted.

Do the Slave States desire to submit either the morality or the legality of their institutions to the opinions and judgment of the Free States, and if so, are they prepared to abide by that judgment? Are they willing to expose their unquestionable title to maintain Slavery, under State laws, to the hazard of a trial at the bar of public opinion? Do they desire to weaken and impair an acknowledged right, by seeking national interference and sanction? Does Georgia wish the Legislature of the people of New-York, or any other State, to interfere by legislative enactment or by a constitutional provision with her legislative authority over Slavery? It is against this interference that the Constitution now stands, an impregnable wall of defence.

Fanaticism from without, has made attempts to break through this barrier, in order to interfere with Slavery within the States; and the propagandist of Slavery may attempt to overthrow in order to seek new advances beyond; but neither can succeed in their aggression if we but sustain the Constitution in its integrity. Let *Liberty* stand by the Constitution as it is. Let *Slavery* stand by the Constitution as it is; for in this way, and in this way alone, can harmonious action be maintained between these conflicting principles.

Ours is the only form of Government yet devised, by which local slavery can maintain its vested rights under a National Government founded upon the inalienable rights of man.

The grievances complained of by the Slave States are not justly chargeable upon the Constitution. They have been caused by the neglect to administer the Constitution according to its true spirit and meaning. These mal-administrations have caused men to lose faith in the Constitution of their country; and frightened at the raging deluge of conflicting opinions, are ready to abandon the *one* and *only* ark of their safety, and betake themselves to numerous weak and fragile crafts.

Schismatics rule the hour, and we are fast becoming a nation of political heretics. We disbelieve in the permanency of self-government; we question the rights of the people to establish free institutions with sufficient powers to defend them against treason and rebellion; we are belying our own history, seeking to revolutionize the Revolution, to reform the Declaration of Independence and reconstruct the Union; we are apostatising from the faith delivered to us by the Fathers of the Republic; and that sacred decalogue of American liberty, written on the tablets of the Constitution, and transmitted to us through the blood and fire of the Revolution, is scandalized and insulted by the brazen calf of *Secession*, standing in the midst of the camp of the Union, and inviting men to fall down and worship it.

The world admits that WASHINGTON was the Father of his country. *What is that country* of which WASHINGTON was the Father? Not South Carolina, out of the Union; much less Alabama, Mississippi and Texas,—these are children by adoption; but the United States to their utmost boundaries, cemented together in our Constitutional Union, compose *the nation* which owes its existence to WASHINGTON.

Will the American people suffer this common and glorious inheritance to be deprived of any of its fair proportions, to be disunited by secession, or hacked to pieces by rebellion? Will they permit WASHINGTON'S country to be portioned off into hostile confederacies—into petty State dynasties, so feeble in their separate existence, and so disgraceful in their origin, that no honest man would covet the honor of having his name placed in history as the Father of either of them? Will Virginia permit the dismemberment of WASHINGTON'S country? Will her sons cede their glorious birthright? Will they suffer the epitaph to be inscribed on the tomb at Mount Vernon, "Here lies the man who gave liberty and union to a people who had neither the wisdom or the courage to maintain them?" No! never! The tomb of the Father of his country will remain *within* the Union, honored and defended by *one* people, under *one* Constitution. J. W. M.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

The Slavery Question in Maryland—Effect of the Abolition Agitation.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the New-York TIMES, of Jan. 24, I cut the following lines, being a comment upon the speech of Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, lately delivered in the House of Representatives:

"Here is secession as painted by a *Virginian*, a Southerner, in language that will find a response from a large body of the Southern people, who, though they now bend before the blast, will soon have a *glorious resurrection*. Such language from a Southerner has not been heard for twenty-five years, and in Congress never. It will be echoed by millions of voices. Secession carries the controversy concerning Slavery directly into the Slave States. But for it Mr. CLEMENS would have been dumb—with it he and thousands with him become, without intending it, perhaps, the apostles of Freedom. The first consequence of secession is to carry the Anti-Slavery discussion 500 miles south; from Western New-York and Massachusetts—where it was comparatively harmless—to the Slave States, where it deals directly with the institution. It transfers the controversy directly to the States where it belongs."

Will you oblige a Marylander by giving place to the statement of a few facts, which I offer without comment.

Forty years ago neither Maryland nor her sister State, Virginia, contained a man who desired the perpetuation of Slavery. Both States set to work in earnest to provide for the difficult and complicated task of emancipation. Maryland appropriated $200,000 in money to the founding and fostering of her colony in Liberia. The name was given by Gen. ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, son-in-law of CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, who was at the head of the movement. The first step was to provide a *home* for the negro, where he might enjoy a freedom which the laws of nature, or at least of *human* nature, seemed to deny him on this continent. Abolitionism, as a sectarian religion, had then no existence. It was born immediately upon the decease of *Anti-Masonry*, which was the pet fanaticism of New-England that immediately preceded it, and which gave, in 1828, the vote of the State of Vermont to WM. WIRT for President of the United States. In 1832 it had already manifested obtrusiveness enough to check an Act of Emancipation in the Virginia Convention, which was defeated by only two votes. In 1833, died JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke. By his will he emancipated 233 slaves, (I think I state the number correctly, but only from memory.) He left them $30,000 in cash, and the services of a competent agent to purchase for them land in Ohio or Pennsylvania, on which they might enjoy a free and undisturbed existence. The Free States of Ohio and Pennsylvania denied them this boon. They were deprived of the lands their agent had bought for them—swindled and stripped of their money. How many of your readers have ever heard of the "Wanderings of the Slaves of JOHN RANDOLPH," which for a long time headed a column in our daily papers, when I was a youth? The history should be rewritten—how the greater number became scattered as vagabonds in Pennsylvania—how some found appreaticeships in Ohio—how some found quiet homes in the more genial State of Maryland, undisturbed by the existing law against the admission of free blacks into the State—and, lastly, *how some went voluntarily back into bondage in Virginia, as the happiest condition they could find open to them.*

You say of Mr. CLEMENS' speech, "Such language from a Southerner has not been heard for twenty-five years." No; for twenty five years the North has "had the floor" on this question, and ears that are filled with the music of their own voices proclaiming the sinfulness of their neighbors, are not likely to hear anything else. About *fifteen* years ago Dr. RICHARD S. STEWART, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, a large slaveholder, addressed a letter to JOHN L. CAREY, Esq., then editor of the Baltimore *American*, urging him to renewed efforts with his pen, looking to the great work of emancipation in Maryland. Mr. CAREY responded in a pamphlet—long since out of print—entitled *Slavery in Maryland Briefly Considered*—a production as superior in power, comprehensiveness, and vigor to the much-lauded and excellent speech of Mr. CLEMENS, as an intellect of the first order is to that of an ordinary jury lawyer. "Trust me,"—was *then* the hopeful prophecy of Mr. CAREY—"when Maryland shall be called on to legislate upon the subject of Slavery, it will be not to regulate a living institution, but to bury a dead one." The writer did not live long enough to witness the destruction of his hope. Since the last election Dr. STEWART has written another letter to another Baltimore paper, indicating the extinction of *his* hope that Maryland can longer remain in the same Confederacy with the Free States. What has worked so sad a change in the dispositions of men in this community as this indicates?

You speak of removing the Anti-Slavery discussion "from Western New-York and Massachusetts, *where it was comparatively harmless.*" The harm it has done to the cause it professed to serve is without parallel in the history of fanaticism. Here, "where it belongs," a well-spring of well-blended benevolence and wisdom had long ago gushed forth which it has poisoned at the fountain. There is no measure to the mischief and misery that has flowed from this single act of the removal of the Anti-Slavery discussion from "the Slave States where it belongs," and whom alone it concerns, to the Free States, where your own words imply it does *not* belong, and whom it does in no wise concern. Having for some twenty-six years or more steadfastly maintained my own Anti-Slavery opinions, and fortunately been able to maintain my cool judgment also, unshaken by fanaticism or unreasoning passion on either side of me, I have had to witness here in my own State such changes as these: Less than "twenty-five" years ago the Southern gentleman's defence of Slavery rested upon a deep foundation of humanity, benevolence and sound philosophy; the very qualities which of themselves implied necessarily its being only a transition state of the negro, and looked to his future emancipation as an inevitable fact. "Chattel slavery" was a hateful idea, and the purchase of slaves by citizens coming here from the Free States was looked upon with universal and unmixed disgust. A new generation now occupy the field, who adopt the simple logic of *Shylock*:

"The pound of flesh which I demand of him
Is dearly bought—'tis mine, and I will have it."

We have seen a native of New-England urging in this State, laws, not only for the tightening of the rivets of Slavery, but for the most inhuman oppression of the free blacks of the State; and another importation from Massachusetts canvassing our State in a desperate effort to draw Maryland into the vortex of Southern revolution.

But it is unnecessary to multiply the evidences and illustrations of the total change in the feeling of this community, over which the spirit of true philanthropy groans. I asked in the beginning of my letter room for a few facts without comment. Cannot your readers make of these facts this simple application: If the North really desires to see the institution of Slavery decline and disappear from this land, let them leave the discussion of it "*to the Slave States, where it belongs.*" If they really desire to be reconciled to their brethren of the South, and henceforth to dwell together with them in peace and harmony, let them simply observe the injunction of the apostle—"*strive to be quiet, and mind your own business.*" No other "compromise" is needed. No substitute will avail aught. HARPER.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

If the declaration of a member of Gov. PICKENS' Cabinet means anything, the attack on Fort Sumter cannot long be delayed. While the question of appropriating $950,000 for military contingencies was under discussion in the Senate a few days since, one of the members of that body declared in the most emphatic terms that he should not give his vote for any such measure. He saw no hope of taking Fort Sumter, or of South Carolina assuming her independence in fact as she had done in name. This expression called out Hon. A. C. GARLINGTON, one of Gov. PICKENS' advisers. After rehearsing in a vehement manner the preparations which had been made for assaulting Fort Sumter, he exclaimed with emphasis, which produced a marked sensation, "Fort Sumter must fall—yes, Sir, it must fall. This is the deliberate purpose of South Carolina. It must fall! This I utter in full consciousness of what I say, and I hope the announcement may go to the world." And so it has, but not through the columns of the Charleston papers, where such a declaration might naturally be looked for. The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, who witnessed the scene, records it.

The combined forces of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, now besieging Fort Pickens, have achieved one act which deserves to be placed on record. The wife of Capt. SLEMMER, who went to Fort Barrancas to get some articles of clothing which were left there by the United States soldiers on their precipitate retreat to Fort Pickens, has been seized by the allies, and is now held as a prisoner. It is charged that she was acting as a spy, but proof of the fact seems to be lacking.

In their impatience at having their martial valor restrained, the Charleston soldiery seem to have fallen to shooting themselves. Private STRAWINSKI, of the Columbia Company, was shot in the groin by his bedfellow a few mornings since. The wound will prove fatal.

Great excitement was created in Milledgeville, Ga., a few days since by the rumor that REDPATH and JOHN BROWN, Jr., had attempted to make a descent on Cumberland Island, and that they had been captured.

The Charlestonians have been made glad by the announcement that Major RIPLEY has so arranged his affairs as to obviate the necessity of his taking a trip to Florida.

Judge SHERMAN, of Connecticut, and Senator BENJAMIN are carrying on a correspondence relative to the exciting questions of the day. In his last communication Judge SHERMAN plainly tells the Senator from Louisiana, that the issues which he has raised must be met "only as treason and rebellion should be met."

The insult which has so excited the anger of some of the Virginians consisted in mounting guns at Fort Monroe, and pointing them inland.

Hon. JERE. CLEMENS is mentioned as a prominent candidate for the Major-Generalship of the Army of Alabama.

The Pensacola (Fla.) *Observer* has news to Jan. 20 from Fort Pickens, and regrets to say "that there is no prospect of a peaceable surrender of the fort. There are mounted at Fort Barrancas 11 32-pounders, 3 Paixhan guns, 8-inch; 2 8-inch Columbiads, 2 12-pounders, 8 24-pounders, 4 18-pounders, 8 12-pounders. Fort McRea has the following valuable armament: 22 42-pounders, 46 32-pounders, 27 24-pounders, and 2 10 inch Columbiads. The only difficulty in the way of these guns being made available is that they are unmounted.

Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, is gradually drifting into the ranks of the Secessionists. In a speech delivered at Nashville a few evenings since he reviewed the career of Messrs. LINCOLN and SEWARD, claiming that they were now and always had been bitter enemies to the South and its institutions, and that unless new guarantees could be obtained before the 4th of March, he would not remain in connection with the Northern States a day after the Republicans had assumed the control of the Government.

Mr. GEORGE MASON, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, has resigned his position. The correspondence between Gov. FLOYD and Mr. BUCHANAN drove him to this step, he says.

Mr. BETTS, of Wilmington, Delaware, the only member of the House of Representatives who voted against the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, was burned in effigy on Jan. 15 at Middletown. The train on which he was returning to Dover passed there at the time, and afforded the gentleman an opportunity to witness the sight.

Senator HUNTER has written a brief letter, declining to be considered a candidate for the Virginia State Convention. He has duties to discharge as Senator, and no vote should be lost by Virginia "when force bills, heavy loans and civil war itself may be the possible results of Congressional action."

The New-Orleans papers publish an address to the Convention of the State of Louisiana, which is signed by Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, and Representatives LANDRUM and DAVIDSON. They ask for instructions regarding the course which they shall take in the present emergency, and then go on to detail the opinions which they themselves hold. They believe in the right of secession, the justice of exercising that right at the present time, the impracticability of co-operation, and in the necessity of providing for sending delegates to a Convention to assemble at Montgomery, Ala., at a date certainly not later than Feb. 15. They think the Free States may find that "when the great balance wheel of Southern conservatism has ceased its play in the Federal system, they will have more to fear from their laborers depending on their daily wages for their daily bread, than the South has from its contented slaves, whom it is its duty as its privilege to care for in adversity and prosperity, in want or in plenty, in sickness or in health."

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that an Armstrong gun of large calibre has just arrived at that city from Europe *via* Savannah. It is the property of Mr. WESTON, a wealthy planter who resides in Georgetown, but is undoubtedly intended for service against Fort Sumter.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, writes a hopeful letter from Washington, under date of Jan. 14. The popular voice of the country, he says, is already making itself heard, and now if the CRITTENDEN Compromise were submitted to a vote of the people, he has no doubt that it would be approved of by the people of the North by a vote of two to one. But the machinery of elections is cumbrous—it must have time to act, and Mr. MAYNARD does not doubt that in season the people will come to the rescue, and set matters right.

The annexed dispatches are published in the Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Jan. 29:

SENATE, Jan. 25, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. CRITTENDEN is not present, but I can say with confidence that there is hope of adjustment, and the prospect has never been better than now, since we first assembled.

Very truly, your friend,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

We concur in the opinion that there is hope of an adjustment. J. J. CRITTENDEN,
A. R. BOTELER.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR. JOHN T. HARRIS.

In a private letter to Mr. BARBOUR Hon. J. S. MILLSON expresses the conviction that the present controversy will soon terminate in a way satisfactory to himself and to a large majority of the people of Virginia.

The Newport (R. I.) correspondent of the Providence *Journal* denies the rumors that property at that watering place held by Southerners is to be forced on the market at any price. He states that in Newport there are twelve owners of real estate, non-residents, hailing from the South, and these pay taxes on property valued at $250,000. Of this sum $75,000 is in poor and wet land, for which, at present, there is no call. The whole number of real estate owners, non-residents, who have improved estates in Newport, is one hundred and twenty seven, (certainly, and perhaps more,) besides a large number who own unimproved lots, purchased for a rise or for future use. The value of this property may be estimated at millions. Several estates are worth from $100,000 to $200,000 each, and the improvements going on now (all for Northerners, with one exception,) will exceed $150,000, exclusive of the amount paid for the land, which cost $110,000.

The Toronto *Leader* significantly hints that the Anderson extradition case may find a solution in the secession of Missouri from the Union. If this event should occur, would not the extradition treaty be annulled, so far as Missouri is concerned? The only difficulty in the way of this result seems to be that the people of Missouri have thus far betrayed very little sympathy with the secession movement.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer is now in session at Syracuse, Judge MORGAN presiding. In his charge to the Grand Jury the Judge referred to the secession movement, and said that any man who gave aid or comfort to those parties in rebellion against the Government, or who countenanced their acts is guilty of treason, as defined by the Constitution; and he instructed the Grand Jury to spare no pains or time to make a thorough investigation in relation to all matters pertaining to this subject which might be presented to them.

FROM HAVANA.

Depression of Business—Financial Difficulties—The Slave-Trade—Social Entertainments—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

I regret to have to advise you that financial and business affairs in this city and Island continue in a most unsatisfactory state, nor do I see the least chance of an opening for sunshine through the dark, thick clouds of depression that overshadow and cast a saddening gloom over "this ever-faithful Isle." Never was there a country possessing so much real wealth and so many of the elements of prosperity so unfortunately situated as is Cuba at the present time, for the lack of a man possessing sound financial knowledge at the head of affairs. The latest effort to afford assistance to commerce is of the same character as all the recent previous ones, viz: The authorizing the "Spanish Bank of Havana" to issue two additional millions of dollars in bonos," and to reissue such of the previous four millions of bonos originally authorized to be emitted, as have already, or may hereafter be paid to it, upon the same terms as the original issue, that is, redeemable in four, five, six and seven months!

At Cardenas, too, at a meeting of proprietors and merchants held recently, and presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, it was unanimously agreed that the *Credito Mercantil*, (a Bank,) permission being first obtained from the Captain-General, should issue $300,000 in "Bonos," which every gentleman present pledged himself to receive in payment. It is rumored, too, that in Cienfuegos a similar measure is in contemplation. At Manzas, the $200,000 "Bonos" which the Bank of San Carlos there was authorized to issue, have been duly emitted, and are already, as might have been foreseen, at a heavy discount for cash! When all this flooding the Island with paper not immediately redeemable in specie is to end, it is impossible to foresee. It will, indeed, be a wonder if the *finale* be not a universal bankruptcy.

From almost all parts of the Island we have complaints of the long-continued drouth. The *cana* crop is almost a total failure. In the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos the crop of rice has been very small.

From the Vuelta Abajo the intelligence respecting the growing crop of tobacco is very unfavorable.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 20th inst. announces that it has been resolved that the products of this Island and the other possessions of Spain will hereafter pay no duties upon being imported into that country. Upon inquiry, however, I find the *Diario de la Marina's* statement to be

the evening, at which her Excellentissima outrivaled all her fair guests, both in beauty and elegance of attire. The beautiful Mrs. CRAWFORD, wife of J. T. CRAWFORD, British Consul-General in this Island, appeared in the same attire she wore at the ball given in honor of the Prince of Wales at the Academy of Music, New-York. Mrs. CAMPO wore brilliants valued at least at $50 000! La Señora Doña SERAFINA MONTALVO DE HERRERA, who is an extremely beautiful lady, Mrs. JOSE PEDROSO, Doña QUITA PEDROSO, a lady unmarried and somewhat advanced in years, and the Marquesa de la Real Proclamation, all wore a wealth of diamonds scarcely to be equaled in any other city in the world

The supper was truly superb, the music excellent, and rarely has a more elegant or successful entertainment been given in this city.

The Sugar market is extremely depressed, although rates have considerably declined. D. S. No. 12 now is held at 7¼ reals ₱ arrobe.

Molasses cleared at 3½ reals ₱ keg of 5½ gallons. No demand for Muscovado here.

Exchanges languid. I quote Sterling 12@13 ₱ cent. premium; New-York, &c., 60-day bills, 5@8 ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 10@12 ₱ cent. premium.

Freights—Rates tend downwards, although still rather active; Sugar, 50c. ₱ box and $3@$3 ₱ hhd; Molasses, $2@$2 75 ₱ hhd. to load at outports for Northern ports and 45s @55s. ₱ ton to British Channel for orders, are the ruling rates.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, formerly residents of Syracuse, (N. Y.,) passed through Cleveland (Ohio) on Jan. 26, and they had a strange story to tell of their experiences since they left their home in 1848 to go to California, by the Overland route. While crossing the Plains on the 17th of July, the party in which they were was attacked by the Indians. The men fought so bravely that out of the party, which numbered sixty-three, but thirteen were left, counting the women and children. Mr. Kimball's father, an old man, was one of the survivors, but was killed in trying to run the gauntlet. Mr. Kimball himself passed the ordeal successfully, and was told that he might save the life of whichever one of the female survivors he chose if he repeated the feat. He did so, and rescued his wife from death, while he was obliged to see his two sisters killed by slow torture. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball followed the Indians from place to place, without an opportunity to escape, till 1859, when their party met a United States surveying company. Kimball told his story to the whites, and one of them an old resident in the country, offered his aid in effecting their escape. The offer was gladly accepted, and the attempt, after many months of intense suffering, was successful.

A benevolent and eccentric maiden lady, Miss P. Townsend by name, died recently in Boston. In her will she leaves $80,000 to the Home for the Relief of Indigent Females in Boston, the income of $60,000 of which amount is to be applied to the support of those females who, in legal phraseology, are called "spinsters," or single women. She also leaves $20 000 to another Home for destitute females, and $20,000 to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for the benefit of indigent students. Neither did she forget the ministers for Rev. Dr. Dewey has made happy by the receipt of $5,000, and the same amount falls to Rev. Dr. Francis, Professor in the Divinity School at Cambridge.

— A terrible story is told of the sufferings of a Catholic priest who lost his way while traveling from St Paul (Minn.) to Pemberia. He became bewildered in a swamp, and his horse, which was in very poor condition, laid down and died the very first night afterwards. Then a violent storm came on, and for five days and five nights the poor man was exposed without shelter or food, except the flesh which he stripped from the bones of the animal which lay beside him. Just as he had resigned himself to his fate, and while he was waiting for death to release him from his sufferings, a party of emigrants who chanced to encamp over night near him, heard his moans and rescued him.

—Mr. E. L. C. Billand, of New-Orleans, brought a suit a short time since against Dr. W. P. Williams to recover $6,000, which he claimed was the amount of damage done by the Doctor in causing the death of his slave by striking him on the head with a cane. The man of pills, it seems, was walking out one morning with his little son, who was trundling a wheelbarrow, when the negro, not seeing him, stumbled over him, knocking the boy down. Dr. Williams thought the slave designed to hurt his son, and administered the chastisement, which resulted fatally. The jury thought he acted justifiably, and refused to find a verdict against him.

—Last Summer Col. Chrisman, a Mississippi planter, made a trip North, taking with him a favorite slave named Eliza Winston. While tarrying at Minneapolis, Min., the woman was enticed to leave him, and Col. Chrisman heard nothing of her until a few days since, when she made her appearance at her old home in Mississippi, having begged her way back, which she reached "destitute of ever thing except a thankful heart," as her rejoiced master poetically expresses it.

—Catharine McGraw, the pretty little Shakeress at the Neskayuna settlement, near Albany, has eloped in company with Tommy Malone. The couple seceded from the settlement on Sunday morning, and were married by a justice of the peace in Watervliet. Great are the lamentations among the youths of Albany and Troy for the pretty face of Ruth—that was the name by which Catharine was popularly known—was wont to allure numbers of them to Neskayuna in the summer season. Now all inducements to make the trip will be wanting.

—A story rather difficult of belief is told by the Albany papers. A lady from Troy went to that city a few days since, and failing to reach the stage in season to return, was compelled to stay over night. She retired to rest at the usual hour, but her friends were surprised to find her missing in the morning. Their astonishment was not diminished the next day at learning that some time during the night she had got up in her sleep, wrapped a cloak around her, and walked all the way to her residence in Albany, without awakening.

— A queer suit has just been tried in Rochester. The complainant, Michael Zimmermann, instituted an action against Mrs. Elizabeth Salli, (*née* Schaumberg,) for the recovery of $100, alleged to be due complainant by virtue of an agreement and stipulation, confirmed by a promissory note, for services in bringing about the marriage of the defendant with her present husband, Salli. The defendant had gained her suit and the Jury decreed that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover.

—The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that a box was received by Mrs. Lincoln, a few days ago, from Charleston, S. C., which contained a picture representing Mr. Lincoln with a rope around his neck, his feet manacled, and his back adorned with a coat of tar and feathers. It is said that those who sent this box were, or pretended to be, women.

—On Jan. 26 Mr. Bayard Taylor gave his testimony in the trial of Jackalow, now in progress at Trenton. All the information which he was able to add to the general stock was that a "Japanese" called "Sam Patch" was on board the United States frigate *Mississippi* when that vessel was attached to Com. PERRY'S expedition; that he did very little work and was a general favorite.

—A gentleman in Buffalo was cheated out of $15, a few days since, by an adroit swindler hailing from this City, who feigned great intimacy with a lady friend of his victim residing here. The scoundrel made his drafts on Edmund Johnson & Co., and as fast as he got them cashed traveled westward. Where he is now nobody seems to know, and only those whom he has swindled care.

—Mr. Mead, a rival of Rarey's in the horse-taming line, met with an unfortunate rebuff from an animal on which he was experimenting in Newark, N. J. The horse kicked him on the right knee, obliging him to dismiss his audience at once and attend to dressing his wounds.

— Mr. Harvey McAlpin, a well-known lawyer of Port Huron, Mich, committed suicide a few days since by shooting himself with a pistol. He had lately been investigating Spiritualistic doctrines, in which he had become a firm believer, and is supposed to have become insane in consequence.

Mr. E. P. Weston walked from New-Haven to Hartford and back on Friday and Saturday in less than twenty-four hours. The road was covered with ice and sloosh. He left a pamphlet at each house on the road. He starts from Boston on the 22d of February to walk to Washington in ten days.

—Mr. J. S. Rarey has received a challenge from Mr. T. H. Caldwell, of Davisberry, Michigan, to a trial of skill in subduing horse flesh. Mr. Caldwell offers to wager from $100 to $1,000 that he can surpass the renowned hippodamas in his own sphere.

—The student in the Medical College at New-Haven, Beldon by name, who was indicted a short time since for killing George Stafford in a street-fight, has been admitted to bail by Judge Seymour, in the sum of $2,500.

—Mr. Arthur Choppin, of New-Orleans, is a happy man. He lost a leg in a collision on the Carrollton Railroad, some weeks since, and has just recovered $25 000 damages from the Corporation.

—It may be an interesting fact to a select few, that Mr. John Mitchell is residing with his family in Paris. One of his sons is in the service of the Sovereignty of South Carolina.

— The Common Council of Buffalo has passed buttons inviting Mr. Lincol to visit that city on his way to Buffalo, and appointing a Committee to tender him its hospitalities.

—Mr. Timothy Osgood, Jr., of East Boston, died suddenly on Jan. 26, while in attendance at the Superior Court Room as juryman.

—The Havana correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* chronicles the brilliant success of Agnes Natali.

WARNINGS OF HISTORY.—GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., recently delivered a new lecture on Spain, at Springfield, Illinois,—the conclusion of which embraced the following reference to current political events:

"Could the spirit of Spain, reviewing its past career, speak to other nations it would, said Mr. SUMNER, cry out with a voice of warning: Beware of everything which limits the freedom of thought and the freedom of speech. Sustain a free Press; fear less its occasional licentiousness than the eternal license for wrong which follows its silence. Be never seduced into suicide by sacrificing for an imaginary repose, for an illusory peace, those principles which are the very basis of lasting prosperity, and the essence of National life. And, as you would leave to your children the blessings of a Government which shall secure peace and prosperity for the future, plant yourselves firmly on your Constitution—uphold and obey that. When a wise conservatism indicates change, make that change with reason and with calmness, but never, in moments of panic, tamper with your sacred trust. *Make no concessions to anarchy or to treason.* Uphold the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, by installing and maintaining in their full authority, the magistrates whom the people have elected to execute your laws.

So shall peace and gladness smile upon your land—so shall your roads groan under the moving product of your teeming soil—so shall agriculture and commerce thrive—so shall your country stand glorious and prosperous—glorious and prosperous, because upholding Liberty founded on Law."

The enthusiastic applause of the audience showed how completely this historic warning had struck home.

Appeal to the Public on Behalf of Orville Gardner.

Who of us have not felt either directly or indirectly the baneful, demoralizing effects of intemperance? Who of us have not some cause to reproach ourselves that we have done so little to stop the flood of iniquity arising out of this evil so prevalent among us? And what are its effects upon man—man in God's image—made to prove a blessing to himself and society? Misery and desolation, murder, rapine, suicide and death, in all their terrors, follow in its wake. Death, temporal and spiritual. And, while we behold suffering of an aggravated character so closely following in its path, we ask, shall not something be done to stop this tide of sin and death? We answer, it ought to be, and as far as our efforts can avail, it shall be stopped. Having this object and aim in view, the undersigned have united to act as auxiliaries to the Fourth Ward Association, and to aid in this work of humanity commenced under their auspices. A house of reform for the inebriate has been opened at No. 26 New Bowery, Fourth Ward, superintended by Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER, a man who has both seen and felt the power of strong drink, and having been truly reformed and converted, was advised by Mr. CHAS. L. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, to undertake the charge of the institution. On the 23d of June, 1859, the Reading-room was formally opened. Speeches were made by Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. PETER COOPER, and others, and Mr. GARDNER immediately entered upon his duties. From that time to the present he has been actively employed in the effort to restore and reform the poor inebriate. He has done much and might have accomplished much more, if he had not been seriously embarrassed for want of means. Between $600 and $700 have been raised through appeals made by Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH and Mr. GARDNER'S addresses before Sabbath Schools, Temperance meetings, &c., and about as much more has been donated by private individuals. More than fifteen hundred persons have signed the pledge, and a large number have obtained employment through the assistance of Mr. GARDNER, and fifteen or sixteen of those who were brought into the Institution in a state of intoxication, are known to have been hopefully converted to God, and one of these is now filling the pulpit in one of the churches in this city. Shall this work stop for want of proper support? We appeal to you to come forward and aid us in our efforts to sustain this Institution, by donating to the subscribing Finance Committee, money, goods and clothing for men's wear, (new and second-hand.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

WM. J. CUNNINGHAM, of CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-street.
WM. WESTERFIELD, No. 131 Thompson-street.
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.
CHAS. E. HYATT, Importers' and Traders' Bank, Broadway.
NICHOLAS W. BADEAU, Jr., with WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-street.

In addition to the Finance Committee, the following named gentlemen have consented to act as an Advisory Committee, and stand ready to assist and counsel with us in the direction of our efforts:

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer,	Rev. Geo. S. Hare,
Ex Mayor Tiemann,	Rev. M. D. C. Crawford,
Peter Cooper,	Rev. F. S. De Haas,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,	J. B. Cornell,
Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng,	John Falconer.
Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard,	W. W. Cornell,
Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson,	David O'Neil,
Rev. Dr. J. Dowling,	Lewis B. Loder,
Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams,	Noah Loder,
Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster,	H. H. Claflin.
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	John Elliott.

Donations will be thankfully received by the above named Finance Committee, and will be judiciously appropriated for the interests of the Institution.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 30.

$8,000	Virginia St. 6s..	75½	175 Harlem Railroad... 16
1,000	do	75¾	25 do 16½
10,000	N Carolina St. 6s	77	10 Erie Railroad 37½
1,000	Missouri St. 6s...	68½	260 do 37¾
7,000	do b10	68½	100 do s30 35
5,000	Tenn. 6s, 68	75	100 do s40 35
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	100	50 do 37
2,000	Erie 2d Mtg Bs '64	100	50 Hudson River R. 45
4,000	Mich. C. & P. c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bds.	98	100 m.S.&N.Ia Gtd. Stk 33½
1,000	C. & N. W 1st m.	41	200 do s30 33¾
1,000	C. & Col. S. F. Bs.	75	100 Harlem R.R. pref. 38
2,000	C. B & Q. R. s ₱c. B.	92½	100 do b60 38½
4,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	16	25 do 38½
5	Bank of America.	105	150 Mich. S. & N. Ind.. 15¾
50	Cumb'rl'd Coal P.	8¾	360 Ill. Cent. R. scrip.. 80
20	Pacific M. S. Co....	86	100 do b30 80¼
50	do s10	86	100 do b60 80
165	do	85	70 Cev. C. & Cin. R. 92
50	do	84½	200 Galena & Chic. R.... 72½
117	do	84¾	100 do b10 72½
710	New-York C. R....	80	200 Clev., & Tol. R. 54¾
500	do b30	80	100 Chicago & R. I. R. 57½
150	do s60	79¾	100 do s60 57½
100	do s30	80	100 do 57¾
100	do	80½	300 do 58
500	do s3 p & c	80¾	300 do s10 58
50	Chicago, B. & Q. R.	72¾	10 Clev., P. & Ash'a R.115

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Virginia State 6s.	76	250 N. Y. Cen. R. 80¾
9,000	do	75¾	50 Hudson River R... 45¾
2,000	Missouri 6s...	68½	100 Har. R. Pref..... 38½
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	92½	50 Michigan Central R. 58
6 000	Indiana St. 5s...	87½	50 M S & N I G S..... 33½
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70.	103	150 Ill. Central R. Scrip 79¼
1,600	Erie 1st m. C'y W. I.	100½	100 Gal. & Chi. R...b10 74¾
7 000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	75	50 do 72¾
2,000	Han. & St. Jo, R.	56	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 34½
150	Pacific M. S. Co....	84¼	100 do b30 34¾
75	do	84¾	200 do b30 34¾
50	do s20	84¾	200 do 34¾
500	Erie Railroad	37	100 do 34¾
200	do s30	35	450 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R 58½
100	do s60	34	300 do b60 59
50	do	36¾	100 Chi. Bur. & Quincy R 74

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened on steady prices this morning, and although the actual business at the early Board was very light, the difficulty to an active market appeared to be an unwillingness on the part of speculators for the fall to put out new contracts. A number of transactions in the Railways were made, by private agreement, by way of renewing and extending maturing contracts. This operation is what is called turning cash for time Stocks, at a difference against the seller on time. On the Street and at the Second Board, the inclination of the general market was to increased strength, and taking New-York Central as the standard, the tone of dealings was quite firm. The transfers of the Central Stock will close to-morrow afternoon for the February dividend, but as deliveries are generally made by Certificate, no marked difference will be made during the closing of the transfers, until Feb. 22, in the daily sales at the Exchange. Time contracts maturing while the books remain closed run to the opening at 6 ₱ cent. interest. The seller is neither bound to deliver, nor the buyer to receive and pay for the stock, by certificate, in the meantime. Some of the Western roads manifested more firmness than on Tuesday, especially Toledo and Rock Island. Erie was also firm, and Hudson, Harlem and Reading steady. In the State Securities the market continues weak on Tennessees and Virginias; steady on Missouris, and very firm in New-Yorks; the last named being scarce and in request. The 6 ₱ cents. of 1873 are held for 108½ ₱ cent.,—the 5 ₱ cents. of 1875 at 100¾ ₱ cent. The Federal Treasury paper is not so firm, and we hear of transactions at the rate of 9¾@10 ₱ cent. per annum. Pacific Mail shares lost the recovery of yesterday, and sales were made at 84½ ₱ cent. Panama is also weak and neglected. In Railway Mortgages there was not much done; 98 ₱ cent. paid for Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents.; 96½ for Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents. The Erie mortgages continue firm.

Late in the afternoon the market was firm in prices, but without much activity. The latest figures, at 4½ o'clock, were:

Central	80¾	Michigan Central	58¼
Erie	36¾	Pacific Mail	84¾
Toledo	35	Panama	114
Rock Island	58¾	Mich. Guaranteed	33¾
Galena	73	Hudson	45¼
Illinois Central	80	Missouris	68¾

In the market for Money we hear of Street transactions in very prime paper at 7 ₱ cent., the Bank rate, and the same rate is the rule among the Brokers for loans, returnable on demand, with exceptions on select collateral, at 6@6½ ₱ cent. Nothing of note was done in Foreign Exchange, after the sailing of the *Asia*. The demand from the Import trade is still very moderate, but the inward movement of Gold sustains the advance on London to 107 ₱ cent. for Banker's, and 106¼@106¾ for select Merchant bills.

The additional Foreign news to-day is received with much favor by the Cotton trade and the Banking-houses in the business of Exchange. The advance on the common grades is equal to $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bale. Of course all the December and January bills drawn against this leading staple are made doubly secure by the present upward excitement in the Liverpool market. The Money news is less indicative of a further rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount than the last advices. Our present impression is that the figure will scarcely be raised above 7 ₱ cent., that figure being above all the Continental markets, while, in a few days after this steamer sailed, advice would be in London of our Exchange at 106 ₱ cent. in New-York, which would arrest the further drain of gold for this country. The Breadstuff prices are well maintained, and American Stocks are quoted about the same as by the previous steamer. The latest news from this side was to Saturday, Jan. 5, by the *Fulton*, when Exchange was quoted here at 105 On London, the succeeding mail of Wednesday, Jan. 9, carried out our Exchange of 105½ ₱ cent.

As some misapprehension has gone out through one or more of our City cotemporaries in regard to the sum total of the new Preferred Stock of the Erie Railway Company, (the round figure of *ten* millions, instead of the true amount, which is under *eight* millions,) we have procured from an official source a schedule of all the outstanding unsecured bonds of the old Company, which are to pass into Preferred Stock, on or after the 1st of February, and the whole accumulated interest thereon. This exhibit enables us to state that the new organization will consist of a

Mortgage Debt	$19,692 000
Preferred Stock	7,860 000
Common Stock	11,000.000
Total	$38,552,000

Unsecured Bonds and Interest on same, Liable to be Exchanged for Preferred Stock, Feb. 1, 1861.

Int. February. 1858, on Bonds 1871.	$19.915	
Int. August. 1858, on Bonds 1871	33,285	
Int. Feb., 1859, on Bonds 1871...	60,480	
Int. August. 1859, on Bonds 1871	84 070	
Int. Feb., 1860 on Bonds 1871...	83 965	
Int. August, 1860, on Bonds 1871	86,065	
Int Feb., 1861, on Bonds 1871...	86,065—	$453 815
Principal of Bonds 1871		2.459.000
Total		$2,912.845
Int. February. 1858, on Bonds 1875.	$15,155	
Int. August, 1858, on Bonds 1875	23.467	
Int. Feb., 1859, on Bonds 1875...	45 552	
Int. August. 1859, on Bonds 1875	68 950	
Int. Feb., 1860, on Bonds 1875 .	67 690	
Int. August, 1860, on Bonds 1875	66,167	
Int. Feb., 1861 on Bonds 1875...	66,167—	$353 150
Principal of Bonds 1875		1.890.500
Total		$2,243.650
Int. January. 1858, on Bonds 1862	$12 320	
Int July, 1858, on Bonds 1862...	21,525	
Int January. 1859, on Bonds 1862	34,405	
Int. July. 1859, on Bonds 1862...	80 640	
Int. January. 1860, on Bonds 1862	82 355	
Int. July, 1860, on Bonds 1862...	80,885	
Int. January, 1861, on Bonds 1862	80,885	—393,015
Principal of Bonds 1862		2 311.000
Total		$2,704,015

RECAPITULATION.

Principal of Bonds 1871	$2 459.000	
Principal of Bonds 1875	1.890 000	
Principal of Bonds 1862	2 311 000	—6,660,500
Interest on Bonds 1871	453.845	
Interest on Bonds 1875	353 150	
Interest on Bonds 1862	393,015	—1,200,010
Total		$7 860,510

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

		Premium
Jan. 29.	Philadelphia	¼@ 1-5
Jan 29.	Baltimore	⅜@ ½
Jan. 29.	Boston	Par.@1-10
Jan. 28.	Pittsburgh	2½@ 3
Jan. 26.	Cincinnati	½@ ¾
Jan. 28.	Connecautville, Penn.	1¾@ 2
Jan. 26.	Chicago, Ill.	5 @ 6
Jan. 26.	Milwaukee	5½@ 6
Jan 26.	Columbus, Ga	2 @ 2½
Jan. 26.	Louisville, Ky.	¾@ 1
Jan. 26.	Nashville	1 @ 1½
Jan. 26.	Detroit	1 @ 1½
Jan. 24.	Memphis	1¼@ 1¾
Jan. 28.	Norfolk, Va	5 @ 5½
Jan. 28.	Richmond	5½@ 6½
Jan. 26.	Charleston, S. C.	3½@ 4
Jan. 25.	Cuthbert, Ga	3 @ 3½
Jan. 28.	Toledo	1½@ 1¾
Jan. 25.	Pekin, Ill.	6 @ 6½
Jan. 23.	Natchez, Miss.	¼@ ¾
Jan. 26.	Toronto, Canada	½@ ¾
Jan. 23.	Apalachicola, Fla	3. scarce
Jan. 24.	Iowa City, Iowa	7 @ 8
Jan. 25.	Rockford, Ill.	6 @ 7
Jan. 24.	Fayetteville, N. C.	5 @ 6
Jan. 28.	Wilmington, N. C.	5 @ 6
Jan. 21.	New-Orleans, La.	¼ dis.
Jan. 24.	Mobile. Ala.	¼ dis.
Jan. 25.	St. Louis, Mo.	5 @ 6

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt Brit.	To Fr.	Oth F P.
1860-61..	160,000	2,149,000	63,000	35,000	17.000
1859-60..	157,000	2,767,000	102,000	26,000	19,000
1858-9...	149,000	2,390,000	51,000	19,000	22 000
1857-8...	80,000	1,373,008	47,000	22,000	8.000
1856-7...	101,000	1,943.000	58,000	15 000	9,000
1855-6...	88,000	1,905,000	76.000	8,000	9,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61..	960,000	259,000	167,000	1 404,000	642.000
1859-60..	1,145,000	304,000	150,000	1,599,000	1,040,000
1858-9...	701,000	298,000	200,000	1,199,000	909,000
1857-8...	484,000	178,000	195,000	777,000	575,000
1856-7...	477,000	195,000	130,000	802,000	847,000
1855-6...	713,000	232 000	177,000	1,122,000	655,000

The Circular of Messrs. NEILLS, of this week, remarks:

"The course of receipts is now attracting much attention. There is no longer any desire to hold back the crop, but, on the contrary, a strong desire to hasten it to market. Prices are remunerative, the fear of immediate hostilities has passed away; and in view of the large quantity held back, planters in the meantime are anxious to realise. Large receipts are, therefore, to be expected for some time. The deliveries at New-Orleans this week almost equal the largest on record—being 113,000 bales against 119,000 the largest previous week. Deliveries on this scale, should they continue, cannot fail to influence crop views, and we already find more disposition to rely upon the higher estimates. Opinion, however, is still divided as to the quantity that will reach the ports; but this point will depend mainly upon the course to be pursued by the coming Administration. Should a pacific settlement of our difficulties be accomplished, there will be nothing to interfere with the marketing of the crop, and in that case we should look for the result being near 4,000,000 bales. The question of future cultivation also depends upon the same course of events. It is yet premature to anticipate any great reduction of planting in the coming Spring. More attention will probably be paid to corn; but if peace be preserved, cotton will maintain its preëminence in the new 'Cotton Confederacy.'"

CITY BANK CAPITAL AND PROFITS, DEC 29, 1860.

Banks.	Capital.	Net profits. Dec., '60.	Net profits. Dec., '59.
Bank of New-York...	$3,000 000	$156 365	$198,184
Manhattan Company..	2 000 050	592.373	5-0,874
Merchants' Bank.....	3,769.950	117 163	94,152
Mechanics' Bank.....	2.000,000	289,634	304 204
Union Bank.....	1.500 000	100,502	
Bank of America.....	3.000 000	359,907	282,210
Phenix Bank.....	1,800,000	211 380	185,167
Citizens' Bank.....	1,000 000	178 219	133 507
Tradesmen's Bank....	1,000,000	84,228	75.043
Fulton Bank.....	600,000	209,373	191,672
Chemical Bank.....	300 000	676 162	628 232
Merchants Ex. Bank..	1 235 000	109,982	98,533
National Bank.....	1,500,000	59 403	57 043
Bot. and Drovers' B'k.	800,000	114,010	96 619
Mec. and Trad'rs' B'k..	600 000	51,115	33,130
Greenwich Bank.....	200.000	43 061	31 031
Leather Manuf's Bank.	600,000	245,118	230.495
Seventh Ward Bank..	500,000	142,126	128.750
Bank State New-York.	2 000 000	147.229	136.169
American Ex. Bank...	5,000,000	170,122	121,090
Bank of Commerce...	9,146 560	495 549	514,053
Broadway Bank.....	1.000 000	453,943	386 343
Ocean Bank.....	1 000.000	59 707	49.642
Mercantile Bank.....	1,000 000	127,632	116 826
Pacific Bank.....	422 700	94.536	79 391
Bank of Republic.....	2,000 000	389 089	334 979
Chatham Bank.....	450,000	20,238	23.345
People's Bank.....	412,500	42 169	36,913
Bank of North America	1,000,000	139.607	131 002
Hanover Bank.....	1.000 000	78,364	75,402
Irving Bank.....	500 000	30 706	29.039
Metropolitan Bank....	4,000 000	487 259	469.985
Citizen's Bank.....	400,000	48.283	49,486
Nassau Bank.....	1,000 000	37 936	25,489
Market Bank.....	1,000 000	82,552	65,401
St. Nicholas Bank....	750 000	18,826	16 819
Shoe and Leather Bk..	1,500,000	170 479	207,501
Corn Exchange Bank..	1.000.000	86.113	72,194
Continental Bank.....	2,000 000	116 866	113 008
Bank of Com'wealth..	750.000	46 846	56 862
Oriental Bank.....	300,000	27,767	25,147
Marine Bank.....	661,200	12,200	12,683
Atlantic Bank.....	400 000	26,127	6,212
Imp. & Traders Bank.	1.500,000	179,719	145,690
Park Bank.....	2 000.000	234,137	161 339
Artisans' Bank.....	600,000	26,250	23,077
Mech. Banking Ass....	500.000	34.979	34.176
Grocers' Bank.....	300.000	39,691	41,744
North River Bank.....	400.000	17,893	14.461
East River Bank.....	206 525	29.685	32,037
Manuf. & Merch. Bank	500.000	25.859	95
Dry Dock Bank.....	200 000	6 208	9.075
N. Y. Exchange Bank.	150,000	19,495	15 232
Bull's Head Bank.....	200 000	27 167	13.792
N. Y. County Bank....	200,000	18 472	14,807
Total		$69,907,435	$7,809,913 $6.874,199

The Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of five ₱ cent., payable Feb. 11.

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a dividend of seven ₱ cent., out of a surplus of over $80,000.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in January were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$20,944 00	$24 335 00
Passengers	6 564 15	7 010 60
Total	$27 508 15	$31 345 60

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad earned, the third week of January:

	Present week.	Total this month to 21th inst.
Passengers	$6 949 50	$20 280 50
Freight	13,834 99	37 095 27
Mails and Express	855 83	2 567 49
Total	$21 640 32	$59 943 26
Corresponding period 1860.	14.941 60	44.035 40

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,807 16	11 931 11
Shipped South	10 093 04	43 084 17
Total	12 901 00	55,016 08

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,574 17	9 300 15
Shipped South	10 296 07	42,789 02
Total	12,871 04	52,089 17

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¾; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 30½; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞ Sight Exchange on New-York at par @⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 27 bbls. Ashes, 6,807 bbls. Flour, 4,256 bushels Wheat, 370 bushels Rye, 1,244 bushels Barley, 3 415 bushels Oats, 2 240 bushels Malt, 2,229 pkgs. Provisions, 325 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $5 for Pots, and $5 12½ for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 359 bbls., including 160 bbls. Pots, and 199 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 50 mats Java at 16c.; 800 bags Rio at 12c.@13c., usual terms, and 286 bags Jamaica, part at 12c.@12½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Operators considered the news by the *Bohemian* as quite encouraging, and a lively business was transacted to-day, the sales having amounted to 6,500 bales, about half *in transitu*. Prices continue very firm. Referring to the export movement, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark: "The exports continue to be well supported, though the clearances by mail this week fall somewhat below those of the same week last year—the total to all ports being 116,000 bales against 147 000. Of this Great Britain will get 63 000 bales, and the total thither amounts to 990,000 bales—showing a deficiency of only 155,000 bales from last year, but an excess of 289 000 bales over 1858-9. It is one of the most remarkable features of this season that the exports to Great Britain should be so well supported, notwithstanding the large deficiency in receipts and the difficulty of negotiating sterling bills. By telegraph we learn that all ships loading at New-Orleans have been cleared in advance for 'probable cargo' previous to the State seceding, and thus the week's exports there are reported at 157,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool have now advanced to 1d. at the Gulf ports, owing to the present and prospective scarcity of tonnage."

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13	13	13⅜	14
Fair, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13¾	14⅜

FISH—Dry Cod have been more sought after at from $3 25@$3 87, according to size and quality, ₱ cwt. No. 1 Mackerel have also been in more demand, chiefly at $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Other kinds of Fish have been inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand for home use and shipment, at essentially unchanged rates. The reported sales aggregate 11,300 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 35@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 55@$6 00; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Superfine State.....$5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Canotiers de la Seine.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—O'Flannigan and the Fairies—Variety—Mysteries of Paris.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Love and Elopement Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—What is It?—Four African Aboriginals.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances &c.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sisters.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. Raymond's four Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the Times Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The destination and mission of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* are revealed in a dispatch from our Washington correspondent. The commander is ordered to land supplies at Fort Pickens, Pensacola; a ter which he is to remain off the harbor and watch the movements of the volunteer troops in possession of the Navy-yard and other points. Should he perceive any indication of an intention to make an attack on Fort Pickens, he is to take all needful measures to aid in the defence of the post. Our correspondent states that he derives this information directly from the official orders. Of course, in view of the threats which have been made by the Disunionists, contingent upon the appearance of the *Brooklyn* at Pensacola, the greatest anxiety prevails to hear from her. We shall then know exactly how far the Floridians are prepared to carry their threats into execution.

Another rumor reaches us from Washington of a serious disagreement between Gen. Scott and the President. This time on account of the movements recently made, by order of the former, at Fortress Monroe. The President, it is alleged, is much annoyed that the guns of this fortress should be turned "inland," just at the time when he was complimenting the Virginians in his special Message for their loyalty to the Union. The messenger from the Governor of South Carolina to Colonel Hayne reached Washington yesterday, and delivered his dispatches. The nature of them has not yet transpired; but Col. Hayne has announced in advance that if they are in accordance with the recent telegram from Charleston, his mission will soon come to a close, as he has not the slightest idea that a demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter would be listened to for one moment.

The Pacific Railroad bill was yesterday read a third time, and passed in the Senate by a vote of 34 against 14. It now goes back to the House for action on the Senate's amendments. A number of petitions and memorials relating to the national troubles were presented. The bill to provide for a temporary Government for the Territory of Jefferson, was taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. A motion to change the name to Idaho was adopted. In the House, the Speaker presented a communication from Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, announcing the passage of the Secession Ordinance in his State. Mr. Cobb, it will be recollected, did not leave at the same time with his colleagues a few days since, but preferred to wait until he received a certified copy of the Ordinance of Secession. He was present in the House yesterday, and made a farewell speech in which he appealed to the Republicans to do something to reunite the States. After some further proceedings, consideration of the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three was resumed, and speeches were made by Messrs. Conkling of New-York, Stevenson of Kentucky, Howard of Ohio, and Morris of Pennsylvania. In the midst of Mr. Conkling's remarks a message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the bill for the admission of Kansas. Mr. Martin F. Conway, the Representative from the new State, subsequently made his appearance, presented his credentials, and took the oath of allegiance. A resolution was unanimously reported from the Committee on Elections, which declares that no testimony has been presented which impeaches the right of Mr Sickles, of New-York, to the seat which he now occupies in the House.

The State of Georgia, it appears, is not yet quite ready to adopt all the insane suggestions of the South Carolinians in regard to their future policy towards the North. Resolutions were introduced in the Convention yesterday, giving the Governor power, in certain contingencies, to issue letters of marque and reprisal, but they were immediately tabled, apparently without debate. The Convention has adjourned, to meet at Savannah whenever the President shall see fit again to call the members together.

The Anti-Slavery Convention at Syracuse succeeded yesterday morning in effecting an organization, but that was about all. The mob, as on Tuesday, filled the hall, and carried their riotous demonstrations to such an extent that the Convention was finally adjourned *sine die*. A collision took place between the disorganizers and the police, in which rotten eggs were thrown and some blows were exchanged, but nothing very serious occurred.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation of this City, to report speedily the names of persons employed as Commissioners and Clerks in opening streets since Jan. 1, 1860, with the amount of compensation paid to each, was adopted. A warm debate arose upon a proposition by Senator Spinola to refer the bill submitting the Crittenden Compromise to the people, to the Committee of the Whole on Friday. The motion was lost. Progress was reported upon the bill to provide arms and equipments for the Militia. In the Assembly, Mr. Kirnan presented a petition for the revival of the law allowing Southern citizens to sojourn for nine months in New-York with their slaves. Favorable reports were presented upon the bills to increase the salary of the Deputy County Clerk in this City; to allow the Croton Aqueduct Department to make repairs to works otherwise than by contract; and to amend the act for the preservation of moose deer, birds and fish. Mr. Watson reported a bill directing the mode of settlement with the lessees of surplus waters of the canal at Lockport. Mr. Webster gave notice of bills to make New-York lawyers take out a license, and to purchase ground and erect a building for Courts in New-York. Mr. Angel gave notice of a bill to protect freedom of speech. Among others, bills were introduced for the better protection of citizens and strangers in this City and Brooklyn; to repeal the law for the observance of Sunday in New-York City; and to make uniform the time for bills of exchange and other evidences of debt to become due. A resolution requesting the State Inspector of Gas meters to report the modes of selling and measuring gas in this State, and what legislation, if any, he deems necessary for the protection of gas consumers, was adopted. The election of United States Senator was set down for Feb. 5. Mr. Callahan offered a resolution demanding by what authority the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have seized arms belonging to citizens of this State. It was laid over.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 17th and Londonderry on the 18th ult., arrived at Portland yesterday. Her advices, which are one day later than those brought by the *Etna*, are without importance. It is alleged that the French Emperor has declared to Sardinia that, in the event of war between her and Austria, she must expect no aid from France. French military preparations, upon a most extensive scale, are still continued. It is said that the bombardment of Gaeta, suspended while negotiations were in progress, would be resumed on the 21st of January. In the monetary news the only item of interest is the announcement that the Bank of France had suffered a further drain of old.

An action tried before Judge Maynard, of the Marine Court, against a Police Captain for locking a party up over night on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, yesterday resulted in a judgment for $250 for the plaintiff. In the General Sessions a burglar was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months. The rest of the day was occupied in the trial of Jacob Miller for arson in the second degree. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

At the Stock Exchange yesterday prices closed firm late in the afternoon after a moderate business through the day. New-York Central 80⅞, against 79⅞ at the close on Tuesday. No change in Money or Bills on London.

Cotton was in brisk demand at full prices. Sales 6,500 bales, about half *in transitu*. The trade in Breadstuffs was restricted. Flour and Wheat were depressed. Corn was firm. Sugars and Whisky were in good demand. Hay, Rice, Coffee, Spices, Clover Seed, Codfish, Mackerel, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine were in moderate request. Candles, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Provisions, Salt, Soap and Whalebone were inactive. Freights were dull, with 481 vessels of all kinds in port.

At the Live Stock Markets there have been fair supplies of live animals—quite enough for the demand at this season, when there are constant large arrivals of dressed meats. For the week ending yesterday, the receipts at all the City markets numbered: 3,993 beef cattle; 90 milch cows; 375 veal calves; 7,874 sheep; 9,596 live hogs. Total—21,928. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves sold slowly at ⅛c. ₩ lb, estimated dressed weight, less than at the previous market, the prices ranging at 9c @ 9¼c. for prime; 8c. for good, and 6¼c @ 7½c. for common, with an average of 7¼c. for all the animals sold. Milch cows are in little demand, and prices lower. Veal calves sell readily at a shade advance. Live hogs are plenty, and a trifle lower.

Where shall the Border States Go?

By general consent the Border States hold in their hands the secession movement. Should they refuse to join it, it falls of its own weakness. Should they heartily and permanently make common cause with it, the destruction of the Confederacy could hardly be averted.

There can be no doubt that these States have higher stakes than any others in the issue; nor that their interests lead them *North*, instead of South, in case of dissolution. To go with the Gulf States, would be for Virginia an unmixed evil, destroying the value of the great property of the State, crippling her resources, paralyzing her industries, and adding immensely to the heavy burdens of an already over-taxed people. The Cotton States do not really want Virginia, as a permanent member, however much they may wish to have her present countenance, as she must be a potent element of discord, should she join them.

Experience has fully proved that Virginia has no more room for slaves. Their number in the State has increased from 1830 to 1860, from 469,000 to 495,000, or at the rate of only about five per cent. for thirty years. Slave labor in this State by no means increases in ratio to the amount of new land brought into cultivation. The moment this is fully occupied the number will immediately begin to decrease. Virginia, therefore, has no more room for slaves. If the Slave-trade should be opened it would not add one to her present number, except so far as it would check the exportation to other States. This is the very thing that Virginia has most to fear. The opening of this trade would strike a fatal blow at the value of property which she considers worth at least $300,000,000, and the yearly exportation of which produces at least $10,000,000. To retain the number of slaves annually exported, would overstock her own market, and largely reduce the aggregate value of the slaves in the State, notwithstanding their greatly increased numbers. Virginia considers it indispensable to retain the monopoly of supplying the new States with negroes. The cry on the other hand, from those States is *cheap labor*, which they fancy they can get only by opening the Slave-trade.

If, therefore, it be the interest of Virginia to maintain Slavery, this is only possible *in* the Union. Out of it, the price of slaves would fall to a degree that would render the whole institution an incumbrance not worth maintaining. In case of dissolution, the fear of losing them would send them all out of the State in a comparatively short time. Should Virginia join the Southern Confederacy, a conflict of interest would leave her without position or influence, even while she retained her slaves, and an object of aversion and distrust, as she would lose them to a degree to show she must eventually become a Free State. The alternative consequently presented is, whether she shall change her position as the most central and influential State in the present Confederacy, or become an unwelcome and suspected member of one to which all her interests are hostile, and which must be without strength, dignity or power.

But, while Virginia has no more room for slaves, she has still boundless room for *freemen*. As man is the most valuable product of society, the excellence of its institutions and industries are to be measured in exact ratio of their tendency to promote increase of numbers, assuming, of course, a corresponding increase in the means for their support. This is a standard universally acknowledged, and by none more emphatically than Virginia. As a means of increasing her population and wealth, she has incurred a debt of nearly $40,000,000, which she proposes greatly to increase before the completion of her system. By means of these works she hopes to develop the boundless wealth that lies hid in her soil, to turn to use her vast water power, and to build up depots of trade upon her magnificent harbors. This she can only do by the use of a higher grade of labor than she now employs. A population devoted to agriculture, after reaching a certain point, always remains stationary. It reached that point in Eastern Virginia forty years ago. In this period the whole population of the country increased 350 per cent. Could Virginia have retained her natural increase she would now have had had a population of 3,628,826, or nearly as great as that of New-York, instead of 1,593,000, the present number. Pennsylvania, an adjoining State, with no greater advantages, and greatly inferior in resources in many respects, had a less population in 1820 than Virginia. It has one now nearly twice as great, with ten-fold greater wealth.

The cause of the difference between the two is just as palpable as the difference itself. Pennsylvania cultivates a variety of pursuits; consequently she has a population of 64 to the square mile, against 26 in Virginia. Massachusetts, with her sterile soil and inhospitable climate, has a population of 160 to the square mile. The same ratio would give Virginia a population of 10,000,000! If the resources of Virginia were as thoroughly cultivated as those of Massachusetts, she would have to-day a population of 20,000,000. She has the means of giving lucrative employment and an ample support to such a population. The creation of it upon her own soil, and within a comparatively short time, rests solely upon the question of the industries she may adopt. The agricultural population of Massachusetts to-day is not so large as it was 50 years ago, yet her total population in the meantime has gone from 474,000 to 1,251,000, and very nearly in ratio with the increase for the whole country. She has been true to the spirit and genius of the age, and has, consequently, kept up with its progress. Virginia, on the other hand, has hardly begun to appropriate to herself the agencies and powers upon which progressive wealth and population in these modern times is based. Since 1810, the ratio of increase of her numbers has been only about one-half as great as that of England and Wales. The increase of the population of the former, from 1810 to 1850, was from 974,622 to 1,421,661, or at the rate of 45 per cent. That of England and Wales, from 1811 to 1851, went from 11,970,120 to 20,816,351, or at the rate of 80 per cent. This is a fact which must strike most people with astonishment. Yet there is not a doubt that with use of the same means that have increased so rapidly the population of England, every emigrant sent out by Virginia to the new States might have been more profitably employed at home. She has room for ten times her present population, without being crowded. There is no State in the Union which should have so large a population; none in which labor should be more productive or better paid.

In which direction, then, in the present crisis, shall Virginia incline? To a system which, with vast resources, has rendered her progress in population, for the past forty years, only about one-half as great as that of England, and which must soon bring even this slow increase to a dead stand? or to one that duplicates the population of the whole country every twenty-five years, and increases its power, and wealth, and means of support, in much greater ratio? Will she join a Confederacy of which she must constitute the mere appendage to a central power far removed and hostile to all her interests, or will she remain as the influential member of the one that has given her all her power, dignity and historical influence, which protects whatever she conceives to be her interest, and under the fostering care of which she can unfold in just such directions as may suit the tastes, habits and industries of her people?

These questions are soon to be practically solved, and they may well engage the serious attention of her State Convention, which is soon to assemble.

"Hamilton on Coercing a State."

We have heretofore called attention to the studious perversion of the Constitution by which it is maintained that the National Government is a mere league or confederacy of sovereign States. We pointed out the fact that the word "confederation" occurs but once in the Constitution, and then it is used by way of contradistinction. The South Carolinians rarely speak of the State Governments without applying to them the adjective "sovereign," although the Constitution expressly declares that:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law* of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

This clause in the common Constitution of all the States must be conclusive as to the pretended sovereignty claimed for each. The truth is, that the States are sovereign only to certain intents and purposes. They have conceded all external, and a large portion of their internal, sovereignty to the General Government, and have conferred upon it the absolute power of enforcing its laws upon the people. The enactments of the old Confederation, as it regarded the collection of revenue, were merely appeals to the justice and good sense of the State Legislatures. The Congress had no power to enforce its laws; and the consequence was, that the credit of the Government soon broke down, and the country was verging on a state of anarchy, when the Convention was called to form "a more perfect Union." Hamilton, in the fifteenth number of the *Federalist*, presents a graphic picture of the state of things. He says:

"Those who have been conversant in the proceedings of popular assemblies; who have seen how difficult it often is, when there is no exterior pressure of circumstances, to bring them to harmonious resolutions on important points, will readily conceive how impossible it must be to induce a number of such assemblies, deliberating at a distance from each other, at different times, and under different impressions, long to cooperate in the same views and pursuits.

In our case the concurrence of thirteen distinct sovereign wills is requisite, under the Confederation, to the complete execution of every important measure that proceeds from the Union. It has happened as was to have been foreseen. The measures of the Union have not been executed: the delinquencies of the States have, step by step, matured themselves to an extreme, which has at length arrested all the wheels of the National Government, and brought them to an awful stand."

Such was the old Confederation. Such is the form of Government which the South Carolina politicians would make of the Constitutional Union under which we now live. They endeavor to construe away the powers of the National Government, and make of it a mere league or confederation of sovereign nations, and then cry out against "coercion." We will proceed to show, from Hamilton's own words, that the very ground on which the Constitution was framed, was to avoid the necessity of "coercing a State" by the General Government. He says:

"The great and radical vice in the construction of the existing Confederation, is the principal of *legislation for States or Governments* in their corporate or collective capacities, and as contradistinguished from the individuals of whom they are composed."

We need scarcely remind the reader that Hamilton wrote in 1788, before and in favor of the adoption of the Constitution. He again says:

"But if we are unwilling to be placed in this perilous situation; if we still adhere to the design of a National Government, or which is the same thing, of a superintending power under the direction of a common council, we must resolve to incorporate into our plan those ingredients *which may be considered as forming the characteristic difference between a league and a Government*; we must extend the authority of the Union to the persons of the citizens—the only proper objects of Government.

Government implies the power of making laws. It is essential to the idea of a law that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. If there be no penalty annexed to disobedience, the resolutions or commands which pretend to be laws will, in fact amount to nothing more than advice or recommendation. This penalty, whatever it may be, can only be inflicted in two ways: By the agency of the Courts and ministers of justice, or by military force; *by the coercion of the magistracy, or by the coercion of arms. The first kind can evidently apply only to men; the last kind must of necessity be employed against bodies politic, or communities, or States.* * * In an association where the general authority is confined to the collective bodies of the communities that compose it, every breach of the laws must involve a state of war, and military execution must become the only instrument of civil obedience."

Here, then, we have the testimony of one of the wisest and and ablest statesmen which America or the world ever produced, who was an active participant in the formation of the Constitution, for the fact *that the design of it was to avoid the necessity of coercing States.*

The studious attempt to pervert the great duty of the day, which is the enforcement of the paramount laws of the land, into a war upon the States, is, therefore, as inconsistent with the facts of history as it is with the loyalty of good citizens.

What they Think of it Abroad.

A gentleman in Springfield, Ill., incloses us for publication the following extract of a letter, from the "oldest financial friend of the State in Europe," on the subject of secession:

"I cannot conceal from you the fact that the credit of the United States Government is now on trial in Europe. By the last steamer we hear of plans of 'concession' and of 'compromise' with those who are openly defying the laws. Now, it is not my purpose to discuss the merit or the motive of any of those projects,—but I must tell you that if your Government entertain any plan of concession at the present moment—if it have to *purchase the permission to peacefully inaugurate the lawfully elected President*—its credit will receive a fearful blow in Europe. You must expect to have Federal stocks sent back in large quantities from England and the Continent. People will not trust a Government which, when its foundations are attacked, instead of firmly upholding law and order, compromises with traitors. We have had enough of Peruvian and Mexican Bonds, and shall be careful not to retain those of a Government whose policy is *concession to anarchy.*"

There is great force in these suggestions,—yet they are in danger of being overlooked because the results which they contemplate are somewhat remote from public observation,—while the evils to be cured by concession are immediate and palpable. A disruption of the Union is a tangible calamity. Everybody deprecates and dreads it,—and the almost universal demand is, *save the Union*, at whatever cost and hazard. But those who consider the subject more calmly, who reflect that the question is too grave to be decided on the spur of the moment and under the pressure of severe excitement, will have little difficulty in seeing that we may purchase peace at much too high a price.

The radical objection to compromising now is, that it demoralizes the country. It *purchases* the right to carry on the Government. Now the moment we accept that right on such terms, we degrade the Government;—we destroy its basis and deprive it forever after of stability at home, and all dignity and honor in the eyes of the world at large. We deliberately place it on a level with the Governments of Mexico and South America,—which are Governments just so long as the minority permit them to be, and no longer. Hitherto we have stood before the world as a *nation*,—and as such have commanded respect and inspired hope throughout the world. The theory of secession strikes at the root of national existence, and converts the Government into the loosest possible sort of a league among separate communities, which have not power even to abide by their own engagements or fulfill the obligations which they have voluntarily assumed.

So long as there is any indication of a purpose to acknowledge that theory, our Government will be regarded with suspicion everywhere. Mr. Buchanan's first message gave countenance to it, and seemed half disposed to admit its validity;—and therefore the London *Times* declared that the message had inflicted a blow upon the American character from which it would not recover in many years. The continued inaction of the authorities, their failure to offer any firm and resolute opposition to the secession movement, is doing infinite damage in the same direction. And now if the great body of the loyal people of the Union,—if the Republicans and other Union men of the Northern States, so far admit the validity of this doctrine as to purchase from it permission to carry on the Government, we may as well give up all attempts to maintain the National honor and dignity at once, and accept the *rôle* of the South American Republics as peculiarly our own.

We cannot believe that any such schemes can finally succeed. It must be remembered that this secession movement has taken the country by surprise,—that the people have been very reluctant and very slow to believe it real,—and that it is much too soon to judge of the ultimate action which they will decide to take. A hasty judgment would very certainly prove an erroneous judgment in such a case.

England and the South.

The Toronto *Leader* writes a very long article, saying that it is "enabled to guarantee the correctness of its original announcement," that England would recognize the new Southern Confederacy as soon as it should be formed,—but declines to give any information as to the source of its intelligence. We must still be permitted not only to doubt, but to deny its authenticity. The Editor of the Washington *Constitution* is the regular correspondent of the Toronto *Leader* at our capital, and the chances are that he is the author of the remarkable information which the *Leader* has given to the world. It needs no argument here to expose the extreme improbability of his having any sufficient authority for such a statement.

The *Leader* admits the correctness of our position that England will wait until the new Confederacy shall have established its independence before it recognizes it;—and it has us at a disadvantage in the following reply:

"How long will that be? *So far, the revolution has met no opposition. It has had it all its own way*; and there is every prospect that the *Southern Convention* will be formed without opposition. What special evidence will be required that a Confederacy, which exports more than the whole of the Northern States put together, is able to maintain itself, we are left to conjecture."

This is too true. Our Government has thus far given the world no special grounds of confidence that it intends to protect itself against destruction. But the *Leader* must take into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case. At the outset the Administration was *particeps criminis* in the rebellion. Three members of the Cabinet were accomplices and agents in the conspiracy; and their action for a long time paralyzed the arm of the Government. The country is still hampered, moreover, by a timid and vacillating Executive, whose proceedings can scarcely be regarded as embodying the settled sentiment and purpose of the Government. Within little more than a month all this will be changed. We shall then have an Administration freshly chosen by the people, and representing their sentiment and their wishes. When its policy shall have been fully developed, the *Leader* will have a better opportunity of judging of the probable stability of the new Confederacy. That journal must not be in too great haste to foreclose its judgment on so grave a question. It was some months, we believe, after the outbreak of the East India mutiny before the English Government was able to make such head against it as reassured the world that it would be suppressed.

It is, indeed, quite possible that the "Southern Convention may be *formed* without opposition;" but will the *Leader* consider that conclusive as to the stability of the Southern Confederacy? If we remember aright, meetings have often been held in Ireland to establish the independence of the Irish kingdom;—but that did not secure its recognition as an independent power.

The Foreign Press on Secession.

With the exception of a single reactionary, ultra-montone journal in Paris, and an occasional trivial demurrer, inspired by eccentricity, or a desire to appear impartial in judgment, the entire press of Europe has now discussed the American secession movement, and declared with greater vehemence than was anticipated, against the example set by South Carolina. Journals of all nations have spoken freely, and for a wonder, have displayed a far better acquaintance with the subject than they ever before manifested in discussing anything relating to this country. Writers who have grown gray in defending absolutism, men who have exhausted sophistry in making tyranny appear the better cause, shrink abruptly before the terrible spectre of a government based unconditionally on Slavery. Despotism in its darkest form, at the present day, sees itself almost as one of the shining ones robed in purest white, by the side of such an apparition.

The English Press has of course discussed this subject most understandingly, and—with the exception of a few slightly ungracious and ungraceful Free Trade reservations by the London *Times*—it has been treated by them in a spirit remarkably devoid of selfishness. As a better understanding of the merits and demerits of the Southern cause has gained way, we trace among the British journalists the same differences of opinion which exist among our own Union organs. The unconditional Abolition spirit which a few years ago inspired all British discussion of American subjects, has been very decidedly modified, and the late reply of Lord Brougham to the invitation to attend the anniversary of the death of John Brown, may be regarded as inaugurating a new era of English opinion as regards "the States." At last the London *Herald*, following the cue given by Brougham, distinctly declares that "the truth is that the question whether Slavery should be abolished, and the question on what principles it should be abolished, are totally distinct." A very few years ago all England, led by Lord Brougham and the *Times* on this topic, believed in Abolition, right or wrong. Now that events have shown that the great majority of conservative, Union-loving American citizens are, and always have been, in the right on the great vexed and vexing question, we find it asserted that "no Englishman will ask whether Slavery should be abolished *per fas aut per nefas*—whether it should be swept away by a *coup de main*."

It is impossible not to see in these modified views a great approach to harmony of political and social sentiment between the mass of intelligent thinkers in this country and in England. Had they obtained some years ago, their adoption would have spared much ill-feeling, and have possibly reacted in a practically useful manner on our national councils. As it is, we may be thankful, should the present struggle be appeased, that it has, at least, had the good effect of creating in England, and, in fact, through Europe, an entirely new comprehension of our politics, and with it the recognition of a rational and conservative party, whose sole aim is the sincere promotion of "the greatest good for the greatest number."

Retaliatory Legislation.

Propositions are before Congress to abolish the protective duty on imported *sugar*, and to discontinue the Postal service in States that have seceded. There are very strong reasons for the proposed action in both cases. The sugar duties, so far as they are protective, exist for the sole benefit of Louisiana. But for the interests of that State in the sugar culture, they would have been repealed long ago. Now that she has repudiated the authority of the General Government, it is simple justice that its protection should be withdrawn.

But there is another side to this question. We doubt the policy of any action on the part of Congress, at this early stage of the secession movement, which shall look like recognizing its actual validity or weaken in any degree the Union party in any seceding State. The General Government must still regard Louisiana as under its authority and protection. Her secession amounts to nothing. It has no legal force, and does not change in any respect the relations of the State to the Union. If Louisiana, or South Carolina, were attacked to-morrow by a foreign foe, the whole power of the Federal Government would come to her defence. Every State is still under the protection of the Constitution, whether she has passed ordinances of secession or not.

The Federal Government should be very cautious in severing any of the bonds of union which still exist among the States. If they are to be severed, let it be done by the acts of the States themselves. If we abolish the sugar duty, Louisiana will have one reason less for wishing to return to the Union. Their continued existence will be a perpetual reminder of the protection her interests enjoy from the Federal Government, and the heavy loss she must sustain if she determines permanently to repudiate its supremacy.

The same considerations apply with equal force to the Postal service. This is of itself a strong bond of union, and must be felt to be so, whether its influence is acknowledged or not. If it is withdrawn, the States will be compelled to establish one of their own,—and when that has been done, they will have one strong motive the less for regretting the Union.

While we insist upon uncompromising firmness in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, we would advise especial caution against the temptations to retaliatory legislation. There is no need of being in haste to punish secession by penal enactments; it will bring its own punishment soon enough. Let the Government *hold its own*,—defend its own forts, protect its own property, and repel all aggressions upon its authority, and the rest may safely be left for the present to the operation of natural causes.

The Harlem Bridge Investigation.—The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the facts in relation to the construction of a bridge over Harlem River, at the terminus of Third-avenue, have already carried their researches far enough to develop a "job" of the most gigantic proportions, involving an expenditure of not less than $300,000 out of the City Treasury, under the pretended authority of certain Acts passed by the Legislature, making an appropriation of $25,000 for the repair and reconstruction of this bridge.

So eager to spend money were the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, that even with this limited amount at their command for the entire completion of the work in the manner contemplated by the Legislature, their first act was to appoint a staff of Engineer and Superintending officers drawing salaries to the amount of $17,500 *per annum*, together with a body of foremen, riggers and other laborers, at rates of compensation varying from $3 to $1 50 *per diem*,—thus eating up the whole amount of the appropriation in a few months before the slightest practical step had been taken towards the repair or reconstruction of the bridge. The case is one marked by fraud and illegality at every step—the contracts for the work being made in flagrant violation of all legal restraints, and the motives impelling three of the Commissioners admitting but little doubt.

Georgia and the Slave-Trade.

The State of Georgia has made haste to relieve herself, so far as possible, from the suspicion that her secession has been prompted by a desire to restore the Slave-trade. An ordinance was introduced on the 23d to continue in force all the laws of the United States by which that traffic is prohibited. When it came up for action it was amended so as very greatly to modify the penalties prescribed for its violation. Imprisonment for five years was substituted for the punishment of death. But it was also provided that the prohibition of the traffic should not extend to the introduction of slaves from other seceded States, who may have been imported from beyond seas before Dec. 20, 1860. And in this form the ordinance was adopted.

So far as Georgia is concerned, we are more than willing to regard this action as indicating a very high degree of respect for the sentiments of the world in regard to the Slave-trade. We should be very glad, moreover, to be able to consider it conclusive as to the policy of the seceding States on this subject. But there is a good deal still to be done before we can rest in any such satisfactory conclusion.

It must be remembered that in every one of the seceding States the very act of secession reopens the Slave-trade. That trade is now prohibited only by laws of the United States. In the absence of such laws,—after their repudiation as before their enactment,—any State is at liberty to import slaves at will. All the treaty obligations that interfere with the traffic were entered into by the Federal Government, and when its authority is rejected the engagements of its treaties are rejected also.

Now, when we see South Carolina and Alabama and Mississippi imitating the example of Georgia in this particular, and each of them enacting prohibitions of the Slave-trade, we shall regard the movement as sincere and entitled to respectful consideration. But until then the separate action of Georgia is important only as indicating her own sentiments, and not at all as indicating the general course of the Southern Confederacy. It will doubtless be the policy of that new Union, if it should ever be formed, to leave this question untouched, and to permit each State to prohibit, or to permit the trade, according to its own discretion. So long, then, as any one State shall refuse to prohibit it, the traffic will be virtually restored for the whole South.

Compromise in Congress.

The compromise movement was not aided by the debate in the Senate yesterday. Senator Cameron took occasion to qualify very essentially his promises on this subject, declaring his unwillingness to make any concessions whatever unless he could have some assurance that they would be acceptable to the South. Mr. Cameron seems to have suddenly recollected that thus far the compromise movement has been wholly on one side. It has none of the features of compromise. It is simply a peremptory and arrogant protest on the part of the South against the result of the last election,—and a demand on their part that the victorious party shall lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion, as the sole condition on which they will be allowed to march into the offices they have conquered.

Senator Mason gave a very heavy blow to the Compromise movement when he denounced the whole project, and declared that they wanted no compromises, and would accept none. In this he spoke the true sense and spirit of the secession movement. It is a conspiracy against the Constitution. It is determined upon its overthrow,—not because it has grievances to redress or injuries to complain of,—but because it has projects of its own to accomplish. It does not intend to be diverted from these objects by any concessions that may be offered. It may tolerate the discussion of them, because thereby it gains time; but it will never permit them to interfere with its progress.

The people of the Border States, like those of the rest of the country, will soon be compelled to take their stand *for* the Union or *against* it. The attempts to construct a middle ground,—a conditional and contingent loyalty,—on the basis of compromise will prove fruitless. The question they will have to decide is simply whether they will best promote their own welfare by remaining in the Union, or by going out of it.

Seceders from Secession.—Indications grow plentiful that the Southern people are very imperfectly submitted to the sway of demagogueism and mob-law. The delegates of Northern Alabama in the State Convention have not yet been induced to sign the ordinance of Secession, notwithstanding Mr. Yancey's threat, that the alternative of a voluntary signature would be "armed coercion." They have simply replied that force would be indignantly repelled by their constituents with the bayonet. So in Georgia, in that back country which adjoins the conservative communities of Alabama and Eastern Tennessee, the population has so unmistakably seceded from secession as to incur the menace of "coercion," which, as in the other instance, means military subjugation, and the subsequent reign of martial law. The subjoined paragraph from the Danville (Ky.) *Tribune*, shows how prevalent the same spirit of resistance is in Kentucky:

"The chief Secession papers of Kentucky intimate that if the Legislature don't call a Convention to go out of the Union, civil war will be the consequence. Do they think to practise this ruse on Kentuckians. We are for peace—for peace all the time. Our voice is never for war, but if the game is to coerce Kentucky into revolution, rebellion and treason, to join South Carolina & Co., *nolens volens*, then we say to the Secessionists—gentlemen, begin your game when and how you will. *The Union men of Kentucky will not be coerced by you out of their rights and their liberties, won by their gallant forefathers.*"

What is striking and impressive in all these statements is the recurrence of the word "coercion," as a weapon of domestic government. It must shortly be obvious to every one that coercion cometh not out of the North; but that in its own system, in the sterling patriotism of its people, in the uprising of the intelligent and educated classes, lies the ultimate cure of disunion at the South; and that so far from arming itself to oppos

the Constitutional Party at the North, secession will find ample employment for its energies in conquering the free spirit and desperate resistance of internal enemies. The immediate duty of conservative men is to show these champions of the Union, in the midst of an evil and perverse generation, that they are not wholly cut off from powerful sympathies; and that concessions to them are possible, which, to their revolted brethren, are not even to be considered. It cannot be too soon or widely promulgated that those who strike for the Union shall be sustained by it.

CREATION OF MORE SINECURES BY THE JUDICIARY.—Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has signalized his entry upon his new duties by making application to the Board of Supervisors for an addition of four officers, at salaries of $800 a year each, payable by the county—the Judge alleging that this increase of attendants is "needed at the Supreme Court," but failing to inform either the Supervisors or the public for what purposes they are required. One Supervisor, it is true, ingeniously suggested that the Supreme Court, having now to run from pillar to post to find a chamber in which to hold its sessions, these additional officers might be needed in order "to carry the books and papers of the Court about." But as it is not pretended that the books and papers have materially increased in bulk or weight since the Supreme Bench entered upon its present wandering existence, the force of this argument cannot reasonably be admitted.

The fact is, that all our Courts of civil law are already grossly overstocked with idle and worthless attendants—fellows who have nothing upon earth to do save to draw their salaries and attend to the political interests of the judges who are their guides, philosophers and friends. It is not merely that many of the attendants so quartered on the public purse are unnecessary and useless tax-consumers; some of them are men of most objectionable antecedents and characters, much more likely to be found figuring at the bar of a criminal Court, than to be the ministering attendants in the temple of civil justice. In conclusion, let us ask how comes it that the old and experienced Judges of the Supreme Court never found any such lack of officers as that complained of by Judge BARNARD in his communication to the sympathetic Board of Supervisors? Is it that four new places are needed to pay off as many political adherents for services during the last November contest?

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Another Discussion on Federal Relations—An Uninteresting Session of the Assembly—Inspection of Gas Meters—The Inebriate Asylum and the Licenses—Interrupting Public Meetings—The Trust Companies—The Coming Democratic Convention, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861.

The House held a special session last evening to discuss Federal Relations. After about three hours' talk, the further consideration of the subject was postponed for one week.

If these resolutions should be adopted, they will be free from the stigma of hasty adoption. They were three weeks in Committee—have been two weeks before the House, and are likely to be talked about for at least a week to come.

By the time they reach a vote, it will be no consequence what becomes of them. They might be passed or rejected, without good or injury to anything or anybody.

There was hardly a wave of interest to ruffle the proceedings of the House this morning.

The annual movement to refer the papers of JAMES HAY came up in due course. There has not been a Winter these twenty years that a similar resolution has not been adopted in one or both Houses. It goes just so far, and there stops, like a clock that is set to a fixed hour. I wonder if it will ever die, or pass? Die it will not—but it may some day pass. Stranger things have happened. If the original claim be good, the accumulated interest will some day make it a tempting bait. I should think Mr. HAY's time was this Winter, if ever.

The Inspector of Gas-meters is by resolution required to report the various modes of selling gas, and also what legislation, in his opinion, is necessary as to the measurement of gas and the indication of gas-meters, for the better protection of gas-consumers.

Mr. SHULL gives notice of an act to repeal the law granting a portion of the license money to the State Inebriate Asylum. The act should never have been passed. It was a diversion of a large portion of the money heretofore appropriated to the support of the poor, and giving it to an extravagant and irresponsible institution, that has no more claim to State aid than a water cure, or homœopathic, or any other pathic establishment.

Mr. ANGEL gives notice of a bill "to preserve and protect freedom of speech in this State." This measure is called for by the foolish and infamous attempts made at Utica, Syracuse and Rome to break up the meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society. It is becoming customary for the authorities, instead of protecting meetings, quelling riots and dispersing mobs, to order the places of meeting to be closed.

We have three or four bills to-day—making about a dozen for the session—which, under different names, are in reality charters for Trust Companies. "The Bank of Savings and Endowment" is one of these, and two or three of the proposed Savings Banks are to have trust powers.

Mr SCOVILL gives notice of a bill that indicates some trouble in the marital relations of the Tuscarora Tribe of Indians. His bill proposes to give the matter over to the chiefs of the tribe, by vesting in them jurisdiction over actions for divorce.

Mr. WEBSTER proposes a bill to prevent unlicensed persons from practicing law in the City of New-York. That bill might be amended, and for the better, by striking out the word "unlicensed." What a millenium such a little statute as that would bring about. You would hardly be able to recognise it from the genuine article that we have Bible promise of.

Mr. WATSON gives notice of a bill "to make uniform the time of maturing of notes." A gentleman in the lobby, supposing this might extend some of his paper, suggested to Mr. WATSON to ask unanimous consent, that his bill might now have its third reading. He was not so anxious when he found that Mr. WATSON only proposed to specify when a note should be considered due.

In the Senate there was little or nothing done.

SPINOLA made a desperate effort to put forward his bill to submit the Crittenden Resolutions to a popular vote. He moved it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, which being lost, he moved a reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report on Friday. This also failed. SPINOLA was anxious to have the subject up while the Democratic State Convention is in session, so that he could ventilate his speech before the big guns of his party. The majority of the Senate, however, refused to afford him the coveted opportunity.

There is already a very large congregation of the Democracy gathered to meet in Convention to-morrow. It will be held in Tweddle Hall, and promises to be of large proportions. Montgomery County has appointed *forty* delegates, and Schoharie *one hundred*. Schoharie and Montgomery are so imbued with the love of saving the Union that they have more than quadrupled the authorized number of delegates. But this little irregularity is to be overlooked, and the whole delegation admitted, because of the patriotic devotion which the two counties have displayed. At least this is to be the ostensible reason—the real fact being that the two overgrown delegations are made up of men who can be relied on to repress any tendency to indiscretion which may be manifest in the New-York delegation. It is a precautionary measure, adopted by Richmond and Cagger to prevent the radical Secessionists from making up an offensive record.

The near approach of the election of a United States Senator brings a goodly number of prominent Republicans to the Capital. The canvass begins to be exceedingly exciting—the more so, as it is evident that no one man is to walk over the course.

There was a brilliant entertainment at the Delavan House last evening—a hop, given by the proprietors to his guests, and a large number of the fashion and beauty of the capital. More than a hundred couple were present, and the dancing and feasting wore through almost the entire night.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses on the Virginia resolutions will probably report to-morrow morning. They will agree to the appointment of Commissioners—the gentlemen to be named in the resolutions—in the same manner as the Virginia Commissioners were appointed. Like theirs, our representatives will be put upon a platform and restrained from doing anything except by direction of the Legislature. They will be further instructed not to go into Convention, unless it is ascertained that a general representation of the Free States is to coöperate in the movement. Unless the East and the North-west are represented, our Commissioners will not be expected to take any part in the Convention.

You will think this is tying up our representatives. So it is, but not more than is necessary. Then why appoint any, you will ask? Exactly that question I have been asking myself. They say that State comity requires we should respond to the invitation of Virginia. I don't think she would have had much cause of complaint if we had taken her at her word, and gone about our business, but if she is to be kept from open rebellion by the response we are going to make, perhaps it is as well we make the appointments. LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30—12 midnight.

The Committee on the Virginia resolutions have just closed their session. They determined to make the Commission consist of nine members, five Republicans, three Democrats and one Independent. The following are the names out of which the selection is to be made to-morrow: W. Curtis Noyes, John B. Reynolds, D. D. Field, Bradford R. Woods, James C. Smith, Erastus Corning, Wm. C. Bryant, Samuel A. Foote, Henry R. Selden, Greene C. Bronson, James O. Putnam, James S. Wadsworth, Sandford E. Church, Horatio Seymour, Wm. A. Wheeler, A. B. James, Gen. Wool.

There will be a minority report by J. MCLEOD MURPHY and Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, against sending any Commissioners, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and revolutionary in character. The minority report declares there is no difference between the proposed meeting of Commissioners at Washington and the Secession Convention to be held the same day at Montgomery, Ala.

The hotels are crowded with the most prominent men of the State of all parties. The Democrats are drawn here by the Democratic Convention, and the Republicans by the near approach of the election of a United States Senator.

Judge PARKER is mentioned as probable for Presiding Officer of the State Convention, but this point will not be decided until all delegates are in attendance. Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE has bespoken rooms at Congress Hall; Messrs. GEORGE LAW, DEAN RICHMOND, Governors CHURCH and SEYMOUR, Hon. WM. KELLY, and a number of others, are at the Delavan.

The most favored proposition seems to be for the Convention to personally present to the Legislature in a body, a petition praying that Senator SPINOLA'S bill may pass, submitting to the vote of the people of the State the Crittenden proposition, or any other acceptable compromise.

At 11 o'clock the Committee on Federal Relations were still in session selecting names of Commissioners to go to Washington, in conformity with the Virginia resolutions.

There is very little excitement here about the Tammany and Mozart Hall quarrel. The general feeling seems to be that no such question should have been mooted in a Convention called for patriotic purposes and free from partizanship, and Tammany Hall is seriously blamed for making such an issue at this time. Both sets of delegates will be admitted. From the high character of the men in the Tammany Delegation it is not believed that they will refuse to take seats with any men whose motives are sincere in this perilous crisis, come from whence they may.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30

Mr. MUNROE reported favorably the bill to incorporate the People's Savings Bank, New-York.

Mr. BLOOD introduced a bill to incorporate the National Horse Show Association.

Mr. MANNIERE brought in a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Society for the relief of poor widows with small children.

The bill to authorize Richmond County to pay the Quarantine damages was passed.

Mr. KETCHAM moved that the Prison Committees of both Houses, as a joint Committee, have power to investigate the alleged abuses in prison discipline. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY moved that the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York be directed to report to the Senate at an early day the names of persons employed as Commissioners and Clerks in opening streets in that City since Jan. 1, 1860, with the amount of compensation paid. It was adopted.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to take from the table the bill to submit to the people the Crittenden proposition for the settlement of our national difficulties, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on Friday.

Mr. HAMMOND opposed the resolution, and urged its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A warm debate ensued, during which Mr. SPINOLA charged that there was a desire existing to strangle the proposition to submit the Crittenden measure to the people, and that the object of Senator HAMMOND, and those acting with him in the Republican Party, was to do nothing that could tend to stop civil war and thus destroy the Union forever.

The motion to make the bill the special order for Friday was lost by yeas, 10; nays, 15. Messrs. MANIERRE and ROBERTSON, Republicans, voted with the Democrats in the affirmative on this motion.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations without instructions was passed by 15 to 8. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The bill to provide arms and equipments for the Militia was considered, and progress reported.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, a petition was presented by Mr. KIERNAN, for the revival of the law allowing Southern citizens to sojourn temporarily in New-York with slaves.

The bills to increase the salary of the Deputy County Clerk in New-York, to allow the Croton Aqueduct Department to make repairs to works otherwise than by contract, and to amend the act for the preservation of moose deer, birds and fish, were reported favorably.

Mr. WATSON brought in a bill to authorize the settlement of claims of lessees of the surplus waters in the canal at Lockport, by paying said lessees one-half of the appraised amount of damages.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. LAMBERCHT, to incorporate the New-York Ice Company.

By Mr. WEBSTER—To empower the Supervisors of New-York to purchase a site and erect Court-house buildings.

By M. ANGEL—To protect and preserve the freedom of speech and public discussion in this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MOORE—To incorporate the New-York Passenger and Baggage Express Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KILMAN—Authorizing the incorporation of the Juvenile Reformatory Asylums.

By Mr. NESBITT—To open and improve Grand-street, Brooklyn.

By L. C. ANDREWS—To divide the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, and create a new Ward; to incorporate Bellevue Hospital, New-York.

By Mr. FULLERTON—To authorize resident aliens in the State to hold and convey real estate.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To compel the more prompt payment of the State tax to the State Treasurer by County Treasurers.

By Mr. FISHER—To amend the Bushwick-avenue Boulevard act of last year, by extending the improvement to Greenpoint, and assessing 25 per cent. on streets improved; to improve the Brooklyn Park act of last year.

By Mr. WEBSTER—To repeal the Sunday act; to prevent unlicensed persons from practising in the Courts of New-York or Kings County.

By Mr. WATSON—To make uniform the time for maturity of all commercial paper.

On motion of Mr. WALSH, the State Inspector of Gas Meters was directed to report what legislation is necessary respect to the sale of gas. He deemed it necessary to protect consumers.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolution to elect a United States Senator on the 5th of February was called up and adopted.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved that the Police Commissioners of New-York be required to inform the House without delay by what authority they seized and forcibly retain property belonging to the citizens of this or any other State.

The resolution was laid over for debate.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the Medical Society on Wednesday, Feb. 6, and an invitation to attend the session was accepted by the House.

The privileges of the floor were voted to Hon. WM. H. LUDLOW, Ex-Speaker of the House. Adjourned.

The Mails per the Bohemian.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30—9 P. M.

The train now due here from Portland with the mails per the *Bohemian*, is detained by snow, consequently they cannot be forwarded to New-York until to-morrow morning.

The trains from the South are also behind time.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Political News Unimportant.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. GRINGE, from Liverpool 17th, *via* Londonderry 18th, arrived at 9½ A. M. to-day.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 18th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 18th. She was off the Needles at noon of that day.

The *Bohemian's* advices, *via* Londonderry, are one day later.

The *Times* deprecates the secession movement. The Southern Confederation would become the real United States, so far as territory present and prospective is concerned. It is doubtful whether connection between New-York and New-England on one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, would long survive a total separation of the South.

FRANCE.

A semi official article was expected, declaring that, should Piedmont make war on Austria, she must expect no aid from France.

The military preparations of France were on a scale of great magnitude.

SPAIN.

The Minister had stated in the Cortes that the Spanish Navy had received strict orders to act in conformity with the policy of neutrality. It was consequently false that the Spanish vessel at Gaeta has signalled the Bourbon troops direction that they should fire.

ITALY.

It was believed that the fire would be resumed on Monday, Jan. 21, at Gaeta. The Sardinians were resolved to attack by sea without delay.

All that has been said about the substitution of ships of other countries for those of France is pure invention, as well as the non-recognition of the blockade of Gaeta, whether by Russia or Spain. Any ship which after the 19th comes to anchor before the place will expose itself, and, by virtue of the rights of war, be fired upon by the Sardinians.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Times* (City Article) of Thursday evening says: "English funds were firm at the commencement this morning, but closing prices ultimately the same as yesterday. In the discount market to-day the demand was moderate. About £12 000, in sovereigns, was taken from the Bank to day for America. The Railway market is flat, owing to a falling off in the traffic."

It is stated that the Bank of France has experienced a further drain of gold to the amount of £200 000 or £400,000 since the publication of the monthly return on Friday last. They are understood, however, to have purchased about £160,000 of gold in Germany. The Bank of England rate of discount at present is far in advance of the terms of the principal continental cities. Transactions can be effected on Paris at 5¾ to 6 per cent.; Brussels, 5; Hamburg, Frankfort, and Amsterdam, 3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular of the 18th reports: Sales of the week, 132,000 bales, including 36 000 to speculators and 16 000 bales to exporters. The advices from America caused an advance; fair and middling qualities improved ⅛@⅛d., and lower qualities advanced ¼d. Common kinds of Cotton are very scarce. The sales on Friday were 20 000 bales, including 10 000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing active and buoyant at the following quotations:

	Fair	Middling.
Orleans	8d.	7⅛d.
Mobile	7¾d.	7⅛d.
Uplands	7⅝d.	7¼d.

The total stock of Cotton in port amounts to 520,000 bales, inclusive of 365,000 of American description.

JAS. HEWITT & Co. quotes Middling Orleans at 7¾d. The Cotton now at sea *en route* to Liverpool is estimated at 275,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Wheat has a downward tendency, and opens at easier though quotably unchanged quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Noon.—Consols, 91⅝@91¾ for Money, and 91¾@91⅞ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 30⅛@31 dis.; Erie Shares, 33; New-York Central, 74@76.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana 27th, has arrived.

The Sugar market at Havana was dull and tending downward.

The new crop was coming in. The total stock of Sugar in port was 85,000 boxes, against 22,600 last year.

The money market was light.

Freights had slightly declined.

Exchange was nominal.

The Spanish Bank had been authorised to issue an additional two millions in bonds.

News from Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Orizona*, from Brazos, is coming up with $213,000 in specie on board.

The Trial of Jackalow.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30

The defence closed in the Jackalow case to-day.

Mr. DUTCHER, on the part of the Government, commenced the summing up. After reciting the varied counts in the indictment he argued the various points in the law in the case. He appealed to the Jury, and insisted that the charge of robbery against JACKALOW had been made out of the evidence.

Mr. GRANDIN followed on the part of the defence. He stated that JACKALOW could not be convicted on any of the counts of the indictment, that the Government had failed to prove that he committed the robbery or to locate the place where it was committed. He alleged that to constitute a robbery it must be made out that it was from the person and against their consent. He continued that the prisoner had also been on the best of terms with the family of Capt. LETTES and that he was not the style of a man to commit such a deed—far below the general grade of men of his own country. He had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Mr. VOORHEES will follow Mr. GRANDIN, and Col. CANNON will have the closing argument.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, of this city, and long connected with the Southern and American Telegraph Companies' lines at different points, died here this morning, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever. Mr. MITCHELL was an accurate and accomplished operator, and enjoyed in the highest degree the confidence and respect of his employers. Among his brother operators and those of the profession with who a his duties brought him in daily intercourse, he was greatly beloved and esteemed for his amiable and gentlemanly deportment, and by them his loss his most sincerely deplored. He also leaves a young and interesting family in the deepest affliction at their sad bereavement.

Sale of a Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The road bed, right of way and real estate of the Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, from Springfield to Delaware, including the tools, machinery, shops and rolling stock, was sold at Sheriff's sale to-day. FREDERICK A. LANE, of New-York, became the purchaser of the entire property for first mortgage bondholders, at $100,000.

Conviction of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Young ARMSTRONG, charged with the murder of CRAWFORD, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

CHANGES IN THE COUNTY TAX LEVY—NO SALARIES TO BE INCREASED.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, according to adjournment, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the tax levy for the County. At the last meeting on Monday much opposition was manifested against the proposed increase of salaries of the Comptroller, his deputy, and two or three subordinate officers in the same department, the increase being urged on the ground of services rendered to the County. Although the Committee reported the tax levy with these additions, the sentiment of the Board was decidedly against them, and they were rejected by an almost unanimous vote. The Board also struck from the tax-list appropriations for an increase of salary to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and, as thus amended, the ordinance as presented by the Comptroller was passed unanimously.

The budget as reported by the Comptroller, amounted to $4,377,422 32. The Board made the following changes:

Add for Coroners fees	$5 000
Add for Police Fund	300 000
Add for Police contingent and law expenses	620
Add for Court-House (new) construction of	5 000
Making an increase of	$355,620
Deduct the amount proposed to be appropriated under the head of Harlem River Bridge (new) construction of	$150,000
Thus making a net addition to the Comptroller's estimate for the year of	$211,320

The reasons which have induced the Committee to recommend such changes were as follows:

CORONER'S FEES.—The Comptroller estimates the account of expenses chargeable to this amount, in fact, at the sum of $22,000
From which he deducts the estimated surplus in the amount heretofore appropriated 7,000
Balance $15,000

There being a continual increase in the expenses under this head, it was deemed prudent for the reason that death and casualties are annually increasing with the population of the County, to increase the appropriation to the sum of $20,000.

POLICE FUNDS.—The increase in the Metropolitan Police force, which has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors on the application of the Police Commissioners, rendered it necessary to provide for the payment of the additional men, and for this purpose the sum of $300,000 is added.

POLICE CONTINGENT AND LAW EXPENSES.—The Comptroller's estimate of the amount required to be appropriated under this head is $11,800
In the ordinance making the appropriation it is erroneously printed 11,180
Balance $620

COURT HOUSE (NEW) CONSTRUCTION OF.—Your Committee recommend that the sum of $50 000 be added to the ordinance submitted by the Comptroller, for the construction of a new Court-house. There has been raised and is still unexpended the sum of $100,000 for this purpose, which is insufficient to supply the additional accommodations required for the various Courts of the City and County. The urgent need of such accommodations has long been a matter of consideration of the Board of Supervisors and the public.

HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE (NEW) CONSTRUCTION OF.—The proposed appropriation under this head is stricken out for the reason that a proposition is now pending before the Legislature, changing the construction so as to prevent, as far as possible, the obstruction of Harlem River for navigable purposes and for alleged informalities in contracting for the building for said bridge—it not being absolutely necessary to make the appropriation at this time, even if the work of constructing said bridge by the present Commission, according to the plans and under the contracts understood to have been adopted and entered into by them, were fully approved by the Board of Supervisors and the public generally.

Your Committee would observe that the portion of the cost of said bridge to be borne by the County of New York appears likely to exceed very largely the original estimate as stated in the Message of his Honor the Mayor, under date of June 4, 1860, as follows:

"The engineer estimates that the portion of the expense of rebuilding the bridge to be borne by the County of New York will be about $150 000."

Your Committee will also observe that while it is supposed that the cost of building said bridge will far exceed the sum of $300 000 no portion of this sum or of the $22 000 already expended can be made chargeable to the County of Westchester—but that the County of New-York will be required to meet the entire expense, if the work is completed under the alleged contract.

The amount required to be appropriated according to the estimates of the Comptroller, including the necessary provision for the payment of the State Taxes, was $4,377,422 32
Additional amount passed by the Board of Supervisors, is 205,620 00
Making a total of $4,583 042 32
Deduct the estimated amount of income applicable to the above 63,0 0 00
Estimated amount to be raised by Taxation $4,520.742 31
Of this sum the Board of Supervisors possess the requisite authority to levy for the State Taxes and various purposes $3 658 065 32
Deduct for Harlem Bridge 150,000 00
Balance $3 508,065 32
Add for increase in the item of Coroner's Fees $5,000 00-3 513,065 32
Leaving the amount to be raised, for which legislative authority is required $1,012 677
Incumbrances in harbor—removal of 7 500
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds 3 5 0
Interest on Loans 90,000
Institution for the Blind 1,400
Lighting and cleaning, and supplies for County offices 18,000
New-York Juvenile Asylum 42 500
New-York State Lunatic Asylum 800
Officers' and witnesses' fees 40,000
Printing stationery and blank books 10,000

The following is a list of the appropriations:

Advertising	$6,000
Asylum for Idiots	80
Care and maintenance of Coles' or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2 000
Common Schools for State	412 5 9
Coroners' Fees	20,0 0
County Jail Construction of	25 0 0
County Contingencies	20.0 0
Court house, (new.) Construction of	50 000
Deficiencies in Taxes	95.000
Election Expenses	60 900
House for the Detention of Witnesses, Construction of	6,267
Police Fund	1,629,150
Police, Contingent and Law Expenses	11,800
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000
Retains to Books and Maps in the Register's Office	5,000
Rents	10,000
Salaries—Legislative Department	4 400
Salaries—Judiciary	221,3?0
State Taxes	1,606 076
Supplies for the Police	20 140
Support of Detained Witnesses	6,000

THE HARLEM BRIDGE INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom was referred the communication of Hon. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, made to the Board on the 27th of November, in relation to the construction of a bridge over Harlem River, at the terminus of Third-avenue, have rendered a report of their investigation to the Board; and, upon their recommendation, the opinion of the Corporation Counsel has been asked as to the validity of the contracts made by the Bridge Commission, and whether they have a right to exceed an expense of $25,000—the sum already appropriated. The contracts amount to $205,000. The Committee, in their report to the Board, state the following regarding a part of the work—the sinking of iron cylinders—which is being done by the day, and independent of the contracts:

The Commissioners authorized plans and specifications to be prepared, and appointed a Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Superintendent and Assistant, and other officers, including laborers, with the following salaries:

Engineer department—(four persons)	
No. 1	$6,000
No. 2	3,000
No. 3	1,800
No. 4	1,200—12 000
Superintendents, each	2,000— 4,000
Clerks and Receiver	1,500— 1,500

Foremen.—(three persons)

	Per Day.
No. 1	$3 00
No. 2	2 00
No. 3	1 50

Laborers—(sixteen persons) of which

Riggers receive	2 00
Ordinary Laborers	1 00
Extra Laborers	1 50

The duties of the above persons are thus apportioned:

Chief-Engineer has full charge of the construction of the bridge; Assistant-Engineer, and others to the Engineer Department, aid the Chief in the performance of his duties, and prepare the working plans. The Superintendents (neither one of whom is an engineer) oversee the men as to whether they do the work properly; but not being scientific men, they act entirely under the instructions of the Chief. The foremen go down into the caisons, and see that the men there are doing the work assigned them. One man attends the air pump. Besides these, the Chief-Engineer may appoint such other men as may be necessary.

The Committee further reported:

"The contract for building the bridge was given out in the following manner:

A circular was prepared and sent to about fifty different persons, inviting them to estimate for furnishing the materials—to which about 12 or 15 persons responded. Some of the bids were opened, when it was discovered that the bidders proposed to furnish the iron-work by the "running foot" instead of by the pound. It was then thought best to insert an advertisement in the public newspapers calling for estimates. The advertisement was put in all the city daily newspapers, and in a few of the weeklies, and also in four or five Westchester county papers, at an expense of $150. In answer, bids were received, and came before the Commission for action at a meeting, held August 16, 1860. At this meeting, on motion, it was decided to postpone indefinitely the subject of rebuilding the bridge, and the estimates and proposals were ordered to be returned unopened. The next meeting was held Oct 10, 1860, and was called for the purpose of auditing certain bills. After the bills were acted upon, Mr. LOCKWOOD, Supervisor of Westchester county, informed the Commissioners that he had three communications to present. He read them, and each one was a bid for different parts of the work in the construction of the bridge.

1. Of A. H. CLEVE, President of the Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company, and THORNTON M. NIVEN, to construct the superstructure, with the exception of the balustrade and cornice.

2. Of THORNTON M. NIVEN, for masonry and foundation, &c.

3. Of JOHN ROACH and JAMES EDWARDS, for cast-iron cylinders, turn-table, balustrade and cornice.

There was only one bid for each part of the work. These three parts related to that portion of the work to be given out by contract. The bids were not sent in under the advertisement or the circular, or under any resolution of the Commission.

As to the cost of the bridge when complete, it will reach nearly $300,000. The Chief Engineer has estimated the contract work at about $205,000, and the sinking of the cylinders at $12 000, making $417,000. Add to this salaries of officers, wages of men, &c., per annum, $30,000. Besides the expense of grading the roadway and "finishing up," as it is termed, and the cost will not fall much short of $300,000. This estimate of the cost, however, is based upon Mr. MCALPINE'S (Chief Engineer) figures as to the total amount to be paid for the contract work and for sinking the cylinders. But the specifications are so vague and indefinite—the iron work being paid for by the pound—that in case large or heavy iron should be used, the expense would be doubled. As the contract price per pound for cast iron is 6½c. and 9½c., for wrought iron, it will manifestly be to the interest of the contractor to furnish the iron as heavy as possible, in order to increase his profits. The Committee believe that if the contracts had been given out with fair competition, and under clear, well-defined plans and specifications, the iron work could have been furnished at much less expense. As to the height of the draw, it was stated by Mr. MCALPINE to be eight feet in the clear at high water, and fourteen feet at low water. The draw could be raised from four to six feet, making fourteen feet at high water and twenty feet at low water, without much extra cost. In answer to a question of the Committee, Mr. MCALPINE stated that the contract is made for the entire bridge south of low water mark on Westchester side. It will be seen that the entire contract is thus made for work within the limits of the County of New York, leaving but a small portion to be done in Westchester County. All the expense thus far incurred, and amounting to such a large sum, will therefore fall upon the County of New-York, while Westchester will enjoy equal benefits with us.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, Mr. VERPLANCK, the President, in the chair.

Little beyond the routine business was transacted. The Weekly Statement shows that 2 369 emigrants have arrived since the 1st inst, and $1,074 received for commutation of passengers, making the aggregate receipts thus far $7,040 60. Disbursements, as per previous account, $5,954 53; balance in bank, $1,086 07.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Riggs' Truss is believed to be unrivaled. At all events, ruptured persons have an interest which demands an examination of the various remedies offered. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The New Gothic Furnace is the Best and cheapest Heater in the market. Call and see it at BARTLETT & LESLEY'S,
No. 426 Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extreme workmanship, perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FIELD—FELDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. Bawks, DUDLEY FIELD to LAURA FERDERIGA, daughter of the late George Belden, all of this City.

PERRY—BOPINE.—In Ravenswood, L. I. on Tuesday, Jan 29 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. JAMES C. PERRY, of Hertford, N. C., to Miss AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bodine.

DIED.

DE GUERRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at his residence, No. 62 Bleecker-st., AUGUSTUS DE GUERRE, youngest son of the late Joseph F. De Guerre.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HICKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, MARIA LOUISE, wife of Benjamin D. Hicks, and daughter of the late Elias H. Herrick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother No. 9 Madison-square, North, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., without further notice.

GLAENTZEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, JULIEN VINCENT, only child of Jules and Jane Glaentzer, aged 2 years 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 215 West 3 st st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, ANNA M. SIMPSON, wife of Wm. A. Fowler.

The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Henry Simpson, No. 98 West 17th-st., without further invitation.

REID.—In this City, at his residence, No. 127 West 45th-st., suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Capt. SAMUEL C. REID, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons Samuel C., A. Bertrand, and Wm. J. Reid, and the officers of the United States Navy and Army are particularly invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Third Day, the 29th inst., ELIZA B. UNDERHILL, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Fifth Day, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 250 24 av.

CORNING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, EDWARD CORNING, æt. 68 years.

The funeral services will be attended from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PUTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, of congestion of the lungs, WASHINGTON PUTMAN, born July 4, 1826 son of J. D. S. and Mary A. Putman.

Funeral from No. 625 Pacific st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PARSONS.—In Flushing, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29 JAMES B. PARSONS, Jr., eldest son James B. and Eliza F. Parsons, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, in Flushing, on Friday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. A steamboat *Matano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock, connecting with cars at Hunter's Point, which, returning, leave Flushing at 4:55 P. M.

FLAKE.—On Staten Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, JOSEPHINE A., daughter of John L. and Mary Ann Flake, aged 8 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, in Clifton.

FLAKE.—In Cobb's Town, Orange County, N. Y., at her residence, SARAH VAN DYCK, relict of the late Robert Blake, in her 67th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her s

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II*—Nos. 187, 193, 290, 226, 310, 265, 267, 269, 275, 279, 281, 285, 312, 316, 318, 320.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 17, 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 1, 39, 29, 78, 79, 82, 87, 91, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 108.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 74, 29, 42, 44, 49.

Court of General Sessions.

A BURGLAR SENT TO SING SING.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN James Williams, who had previously pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, was put to the bar for sentence. As he persisted in denying that he had ever "been on the Island," and put the Court to the trouble of sending for the officers, who stated that he *had* been an inhabitant of the correctionary institution on "the Island," he lost all claim to leniency, and the Court sentenced him to two years and six months at Sing Sing.

CONVICTION FOR ARSON.

Jacob Miller, a German, indicted for arson in the second degree, was next put to the bar for trial. The District-Attorney opened briefly to the jury, stating that, as the premises had been so extensively burned as to obliterate all marks of preparation, the evidence of the prisoner's guilt would rest upon the facts that the prisoner had cleared the house of all inhabitants before it was fired, and had removed all his own property therefrom, and that subsequently to the burning he had made contradictory statements concerning his connection therewith.

John McCullom, of No. 458 Canal-street, testified that the premises next door to his place, No. 460 Canal-street, were occupied by the prisoner on the 30th of September last; on the night before the fire, the witness saw prisoner's store open as usual, about nine o'clock; later in the night witness was awakened by the noise, and by smoke of the fire, which also filled the house of the witness; the fire was extinguished in three-quarters of an hour, after one floor, the partitions and window-frames were completely burned; on the following morning, at six o'clock, witness saw the prisoner come hurriedly down the street; he didn't go into the house, but looked in; in answer to some one's inquiry, the prisoner said he was not insured for one cent; he didn't go within ten feet of the house, and went away in about ten minutes.

Sergeant Smith, of the Metropolitan Police, testified that he was present at the fire, which occurred between two and three o'clock in the morning; after the fire was extinguished, witness examined the place with Fire-Marshal Baker; no property was found in the house, except a cheap bed and some worthless things; the floors and partitions were badly burned. On cross examination witness stated that he observed fragments of various articles of furniture; and that besides the cheap beds mentioned there were also one or two tables and washstands.

Officer William H. Kidney next testified that on the day after the fire, he was present at an interview between the prisoner and Fire Marshal Baker; prisoner said he was insured, and that the policy was in the drawer, and had been burned; upon further urging he drew forth a document in an envelope from his pocket; when asked what it was, he said it was a passport; on opening the envelope, however, it proved to be a policy, (which was here produced and identified by the witness;) the prisoner afterwards pulled out of his pocket a passport and other papers; he enumerated also to the Marshal various articles of wearing apparel which he had lost; he also stated that he had started on the night previous to a ball in Columbia-street, and having got lost, had "brought up" at the Globe Hotel in William-street; the witness then arrested him at the request of Marshal Baker.

The whole examination before the Marshal occupied half an hour.

Christopher Bors testified that he sold the premises No. 460 Canal-street to the prisoner, on the 13th of July, for $400, one-half cash, and the rest remaing on mortgage; there was in the upper part of the house at the time, beds, carpets, mirrors, pictures, tables, washstands, &c; on the evening previous to the fire there was an assemblage of Wide-Awakes in front of and about the house.

Counsel here suggested that as the Wide-Awakes had set the country on fire, it would require no violent stretch of conjecture to suppose they may have burned this building.

The policy of insurance was here put in evidence and proved. It was upon the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, for $450, dated on the 20th of August last, and in the name of the prisoner.

Henry Immen testified that on the 13th of July, the prisoner assumed a debt due from the last witness to the present one, and gave a mortgage on the premises in Canal-street therefor. The amount was $225. The mortgage was here put in evidence and read.

James Gilmore, Surveyor of the Hamilton Insurance Company, testified that he made an inventory of the articles found in the building after the fire; the entire value thereof was $100 25—this did not include anything on the first floor, where the fire principally was.

Charles Lemke testified that he kept a boarding-house; on the 8th of December the prisoner came to his house to get board for his sister, which he succeeded in doing; prisoner then brought a trunk and bundle; subsequently these were taken from the house by the Police; three days afterward the prisoner procured board for himself at the same place.

Fire Marshal Baker testified that he was appointed Marshal by the Police Magistrates. He then testified to the property found in the house after the fire, the same as Sergeant Smith had done; the fire didn't reach the second floor; in the kitchen there was crockery and other furniture; the fire was confined to the saloon. The witness then recounted the conversation essentially as the witness, Officer Smith, had done.

There were no witnesses for the defence, and the case having been summed up on both sides, the jury were charged by the Court, and rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—William Doney, Patrick Casic, John Hoey.

For Rape—Phillip Weidersum.

For Forgery—Honeywell Vincent, Thomas Lawson, Charles F. Hoffman, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell.

For Burglary—John Benson.

For Larceny—James Lawrence, Theodore Smith, Joseph Harson, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing.

The Police and the Sunday Law—Damages Recovered for being Locked up.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

Nicholas Church vs. *Peter Squires.*—The plaintiff is a liquor-dealer, and was arrested on Sunday, the 13th inst., and finally locked up for the night, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. The defendant is a Police Captain. Upon the trial, the Court gave judgment to the plaintiff for $250.

It is stated a similar action against the defendant is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court.

Iron Required for Hoop-skirts—Alleged Breach of Warrants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

E. & F. Brandt vs. *F. L. Herman.*—This action was brought to recover the price of a certain lot of iron sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant.

It appears that the plaintiffs are ironmongers, and the defendant is a manufacturer of hoop-skirts. In the course of their business the defendant purchased of the plaintiffs a lot of iron which the plaintiffs warranted to be of the proper quality of flexibility to make good skirts; it being requisite that iron used for this purpose should be tempered to a certain degree.

It appeared that for the purpose of using the iron, the defendants endeavored to temper it, and thereby incurred the expense of $39 50. But the iron would not yield, and the defendant claimed that it was wholly worthless, returned it to the plaintiffs, who refused to receive it, on the ground that the iron had been tampered with, and then sued the defendant for the price, which was $318 36.

The defendant denied that he was liable for the price, on the ground of the alleged breach of warranty; produced the iron in Court, and claimed damages in the sum of $39 50.

The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Tuttle vs. *Tuttle.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted from bed and board.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

In the case of Mrs. Margaret Bearchell, who is supposed to have died from injuries received at the hands of her husband, at their residence, No. 40 Oliver-street, as noticed yesterday morning, a *post mortem* examination has been made by Dr. Geo. Bouton, who found several clots of blood pressing upon the brain and several bruises between the breasts. These injuries, he thinks, were the cause of death. Coroner SCHIRMER is to hold an inquest upon the body of deceased at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The husband of deceased is in custody.

A HOTEL THIEF CAPTURED.

On Friday last a man put up at the Stevens House, Broadway, and registered his name as "Wm. Gale, liquor merchant, Baltimore." Yesterday morning Mr. Gale was found in the room of one of the boarders, rifling a trunk. He had entered the room with a false key, and the occupant of it caught him there. Gale instantly knocked him down and then attempted to escape into the street, but was prevented and secured. Justice OSBORN locked him up for trial. It is stated that he had been figuring in a similar manner at Earle's Hotel.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVES.

John Leslie, a bar keeper, and Matthew Ludwick, a hackman, residing in Albany, were arrested yesterday, in this City, by Detective Slowey and Officer Montgomery, as fugitives from Albany, where they were charged with the commission of a highway robbery on Tuesday. A telegram to our Police announced their having fled to this City, and on the arrival of the Harlem cars, they were captured, but broke away from the Detective. After a long and exciting chase they were retaken, and will be sent to Albany to-day.

A VICTIM OF THE PANEL GAME.

James W. Steele, of Newark, N. J., was "roped" into the panel crib, No. 1 Benson-street, on Tuesday night, and fleeced out of $400. The police arrested Wm. H. and Chas. Sherwood and Nelson Prophet, charged with being concerned in the robbery, and recovered $150 of the money. A woman, named Mary Russell, who had enticed Steele into the place, has, thus far, escaped.

FIGHT AMONG FIREMEN.

Some of the members of Engine Company No. 25, and Hose Company No. 17, got into a fight together, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, in Broadway, near Astor-place. The police interfered, and the fight was stopped before much damage was done. Officer Sherlock was struck by John O'Connor, one of the Engine Company, and severely injured. O'Connor was arrested, and held by Justice CONNOLLY to answer for the assault.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

The clothing store of Cyrus M. Bellamy, No. 14 Fourth-avenue, was broken open early yesterday morning, but before the burglars had time to carry off any goods, they were surprised by Officer Bull, of the Fifteenth Ward, who succeeded in capturing one of them. The prisoner gave his name as Chas. Bowne, and was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

CHARGE OF MAYHEM.

Thomas Roe, who has been under indictment since August, 1857, for mayhem, on complaint of Thomas Heenan, of Forty-sixth-street, was yesterday arrested and held to bail in $500, by Justice BROWNELL, to answer. He had been absent from the City since the crime was committed.

MORE STABBING.

James Mullen, a sailor, was arrested for assaulting and stabbing Wm. Richards, a liquor dealer at No. 78 Oliver-street, with whom he quarreled about payment for a glass of liquor. He was locked up.

Explanatory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to the report of a decision in the United States Circuit Court, in your paper this morning, granting an injunction against HENRY L. and JAMES H. STEVENS, at the suit of the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company, I desire to say, lest the report might produce an impression injurious to Mr. S. B. ELLINGWOOD, that the machines which STEVENS had been selling were not of ELLINGWOOD's invention, and that Messrs. STEVENS were not acting as his agents or under any authority from him, and he lent no aid to them and had nothing to do with the suit, and no injunction has been issued against him or his patents. A. K. HADLEY.

Jan. 30, 1861.

A STRANGE STORY.—In April, 1860, LEWIS WALDENBERGER, a resident of Egg Harbor City, N. J., was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of a child of which his wife had a short time previously been delivered, and which was reported to be the offspring of a German living in the same town, JOHN GELLER by name. After trial, WALDENBERGER was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 25, but circumstances having come to the knowledge of Mayor BIERWERTH, of Egg Harbor City, which threw doubt on the question of WALDENBERGER's guilt, he took steps immediately to secure his reprieve, and on Thursday last MRS. WALDENBERGER and her seducer were arrested in Philadelphia, charged with having committed the murder. There is little doubt of their guilt.

SUIT FOR RAILROAD TOLLS DISMISSED.—The case of the State against the New-York Central Railroad Company to recover canal tolls, came on yesterday at the Orange Circuit, before Judge BOSWORTH, and *the complaint was dismissed.* Attorney-General MYERS appeared for the state, and Mr. TREMAIN for the Railroad Company.—*Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 24.*

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 475 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

IF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ADvertised about four years ago for papers supposed to have been lost at the time of the death of ROBERT PRIME of Pleasantville, at Stamford, Conn., on the 27th of November, 1846, will address a line to FREEMAN, White Plains, they may hear of them and something to their advantage.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well built, brown-stone front house, south side 16 h-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 625 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in the Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO. No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs. one four story, brown-stone, high stoop house 20x55, lot full size, with all the modern improvements; walnut doors and stairs; will be sold low; inquire on the premises, No. 91.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THE first-class four-story and basement house, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9 h avs.; house 25x65 lot 25x103 feet, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE. —45x100 feet; easterly side of 6th av., above 35th-st. Inquire of GEO. W. DEVOE, 5 and 6 Jefferson Market.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 92 Hampden-st., (Irving-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn. Boarding and Day School. The third quarter commences on MONDAY Feb. 4. For circulars, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN, T. P. COGBALLY, } Principals.

AN ELOCUTIONIST.—A YOUNG LADY, ENtirely competent to teach elocution, will take a few pupils at her residence. She would likewise read daily to an invalid. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 2,891 Post-office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AS VISITING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady is desirous of a reengagement for a few hours daily. Her acquirements are English thoroughly, French music and dancing. The highest City references given. Address G. L., Box No. 3 805 Post office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher in a first-class Boys' Boarding School; must be unmarried. Address, stating qualifications, age, &c., A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.

LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted $15.

W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c. sold at half their cost, to pay advances.

J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

TO JEWELERS!!—ANY JEWELER WHO SOLD a gold chain bracelet to a Mr Moore, some months ago, and had it returned, to be either lengthened or a new one made, will please communicate with BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 5 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH STENCIL TOOLS.—Cheapest and best. Send for latest circulars and samples. All free. Address D. L. NILLIKEN, Brandon, Vt., or No. 70 3d-st., Box No. 1,710 Post-office, St. Louis, Mo.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—A WHOLESALE DRUG stock, in lots to suit the trade at less than cost, for a few days, to close the business. No. 34 Beekman-st. J. K. MACK, Assignee.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WHO WOULD invest from $2,000 to $4 000 in a safe mercantile business, mostly cash, and which can be safely extended. Address W. J., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JAN. 29, IN THE EIGHTH-av., between 18th and 22d sts., a Lady's GOLD WATCH. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the owner at No. 256 West 19th-st., or to WELCHMAN & CO., No. 11 College-place.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED in the vicinity of 5th-av., 34th and 31st sts., a ladies' GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN—initials on the case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner, at No. 380 5th-av., northwest corner 38th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at RYERDELL'S, 503 Broadway.

WYBERD'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE DAY and night light reflectors, for illuminating store windows, cellars and all other places where increase of light and economy are desirable. Can be had in every variety at No. 455 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also reflecting and other lanterns.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress, by a young woman, with four years' reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a first-class laundress' place, or would do chamber work and sewing; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 133 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamber work and washing, and assist in washing and ironing if required. Best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamber work and assist in the washing, or to assist with children and sew; is willing and obliging; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Apply at her present employers, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do the general housework of a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamber work and waiting, or to assist in washing, and would have no objection in taking care of children; has good City references. Apply at No. 380 35th-st., southeast corner of 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or would do housework for a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 190 West 20th-st., third floor, rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant girl of 17 years of age, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to assist in the care of children. Call for two days (Thursday and Friday) at No. 22 West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, in a small family. Call at No. 180 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL, or boarding-house wanting a superior woman cook, with undoubted City reference, may apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, for two days, at No. 208 East 19th-st., or a note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-av., 2d floor, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies, and desserts; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook or to wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; very best of references; no objections to do general housework in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands baking bread and biscuits; is a good game and pastry cook; understands soups of all kinds; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st, near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 4 Jane-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 139 16th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement door, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; two years' good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 228 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced woman, who understands all kinds of meats and jellies. Can be seen at her last employers till suited, No. 52 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, front room, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook; fully understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging. The best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family; can do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 3 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Union Hotel.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook or housekeeper in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and neat and tidy in her kitchen. Call at No. 87 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; does all kinds of baking. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., rear house.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A well disposed, hard-working girl desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies. Also, as a nurse, the young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Will go separate or together; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman, with two years' reference, wishes the above situation, in City or country; understands all kinds of cooking baking, washing and ironing; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman; can give the best of City reference; was four years in one family. Call at No. 104 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear, first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; or would take the place of housekeeper; is willing and obliging to her employers. Call at No. 129 West 20th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, to do general housework in a private family; three years' reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American woman wants a situation as housekeeper; understands pastry and cooking; five years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the full charge of a baby from its birth; has an excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, at No. 233 West 30th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and to wash and iron for a lady who boards; reads and writes; is willing to go in the country, or do the sewing and children's making and mending in style; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young, genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and to take charge of a baby from its birth; does plain, neat sewing; understands the care and attention of children; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by an experienced German nurse, to take charge of children, &c.; would be willing to teach them the German language and do plain sewing; can wait and dress ladies' hair; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands how to work on the sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good seamstress, who understands cutting and making all sorts of ladies' undergarments, and can sew neatly; wages not so much an object as a nice, steady place; no objection to City or country. Call or send for two days, to No. 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

THE ADVERTISER, A TALENTED YOUNG Southern lady of respectability and refinement, desires to obtain a situation as competent housekeeper, family dressmaker, nursery governess, or as a saleswoman in a bakery; is fully competent for either situation; a desirable home more of an object than salary; would leave the City. Address, for one week, Miss BOKOU, 35 Willow-st., corner of Cranberry, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objection to wait on a lady. Call at No. 399 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as waitress and seamstress, or seamstress and to mind children. Call or address B. T., seamstress, No. 267 Mulberry-st., rear, for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP CAN BE procured at Titus' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., few doors from corner of Bleecker, one block from Broadway. T. S. W. TITUS, Proprietor.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a good groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of reference; Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or a note addressed to E. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; the reason for being out of work, his late employer sent his horse to the country; can give good references. Address M. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is agreeable, and willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who understands his business in all respects; can give the best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young man; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address C. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a man who understands his business in all respects; can give the best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, a native of Switzerland, who is competent in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box 172 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man with good knowledge and practice of grape growing, green and hot-house plants, fruit trees and vegetables, and is well versed in artificial culture, and in the various soils adapted to their health and fruitulness. Roads, walks, pleasure-grounds and ornamental planting promptly done with neatness; the best of reference. Address D. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman; understands the growing of grapes and greenhouse plants, and is thorough master of his business. Apply at Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a young German, single; is willing to take care of horses, and make himself generally useful. Address JOHN LONG, No. 9 John-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; reason for being out of employment at this season, his last employer having sent his horse to the country; the best of City reference for the last 10 years. Call, for two days, at No. 1,404 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE MAN of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family. The advertiser is well versed in his business capacity; can give five years reference, and can also be well recommended from his recent employer. Apply of Mr. J. Dennett, No. 284 4th-av., corner 23d-st., at 10 A. M. or 2 o'clock P. M., where he may be seen until Saturday.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active, competent and trustworthy man, who perfectly understands his business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., in the harness and trunk store, or address E. C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; he perfectly understands his business, having lived as butler for many years in both England and Ireland; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. F., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation in City or country; has very superior references from some of the best families in the City; is smart, polite, honest and sober. Call or address JOHN, at Ackerman's, 424 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A young girl to take care of children and assist; must have good reference. Apply at No. 252 West 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY Property, "KATONAH'S WOOD," the country place at Bedford, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. John Jay, and for the last two seasons by Mr. J. Butler Wright and Mr. Smith Clift. The house is of stone, with modern improvements; position high, with extensive views; the neighborhood singularly healthy; the grounds 40 acres in extent, laid out in pleasure grounds, lawn and woodland; garden and nursery well stocked with standard and dwarf pears in bearing, grapes, plums and peaches, with strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruit in abundance. Gardener's cottage, greenhouse, stable and coach-house, ice-house, &c. The distance from Katonah (telegraph) and Bedford Stations, on the Harlem Railroad, is about two miles. Time to Bedford Station, by the Albany Express train, one hour and eighteen minutes. Morning papers delivered there at 8:18 A. M. Possession immediately. Application may be made to Mr. JAY, at the Jay Homestead, adjoining the premises; or to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, two houses and premises suitable for genteel families; they are situated near the Presbyterian Church, in the immediate neighborhood of excellent male and female schools, and but a short distance from the Railroad Depôt. For terms apply to ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or to the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, with an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHATHAM, N. J.—A NEW AND desirable house, two stories, 36 feet square, with 1½ acres (or more) of land, within three minutes' walk of the depôt. For particulars, apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK. THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sa esroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant house-hold furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber, library and dining room furniture, en suite, and separate; chairs, &c., &c.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the auction house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not as separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—$15,000 WORTH OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PORTER & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the large residence No 220 West 14th st., between 8th and 9th avs., (the property of Prof Holliday,) consisting of elegant rosewood piano forte, solid carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin; centre and side tables, easy chairs, oil-paintings, clocks, elegant rosewood etageres, rich China vases, bronze clock, pier and mantel mirrors, extension dining tables, rich china and glassware, silver ware, table cutlery, &c., &c.; also a great variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen-ware, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 1, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., household furniture, sofas, chairs, tête-a-têtes, tables, carpets, curtains, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, lounges, rosewood piano-forte, also, three of Wilder's patent iron safes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon at the Merchants' Exchange, of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. S. P. NASH, Referee.
CHAS. B. HART, Plff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, pianos, wardrobes, mirrors, table linen, sheets, blankets, kitchen furniture, &c. JAMES GOULD, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

875 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' calf and grain double soled water-proof boots

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY, 4TH OF February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Public Pound, 55th-st, 4th and 5th avs., to pay charges, one gray horse. W. WALTERMIRE, P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
N. F PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 435 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE Company has this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND AND MALIONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28, 1861.

Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed,) CHAS. L. RHODES, V. President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
New York, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES HOY,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL,	W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously re-elected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

THE NOTES OF THE STAMFORD BANK, Conn., will be redeemed by the Park Bank, at par, on and after Feb. 1. JNO. W. LEEDS, President.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS MAN of much experience, who is familiar with the Banking and Stock Commission business. Having served some years in both branches, his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, Box 146 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES IN OBEDIENCE TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$1 602 725 77
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,790 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,425 88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4 541,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$4,419,413 73
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	699,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock	
City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106 151 67
Total amount of Assets	$8,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1850 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to $10,278,560
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January 1861 1,574,000
To all profits for 18½ years $11,852,560
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash 7 655,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 $4,197,250

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barstow,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Bargy,
Henry Coit,	Daniel S. Miller,	Corlies Gutmell,
W. C. Pickersgill,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand.
Lewis Curtis.	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. F. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce.	B. J. Howland,
I. A. Bergous,	Wm. Sturgis Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.
	William E. Dodge.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Am Exchange Bk	$100	30 Park Bank 100
30	Excelsior Ins	50	50 Am. Excelsior Ins 100
5	N Y. Fire & M Ins	100	30 Phœnix Ins 50
50	Damascus S. & L Co	50	40 Jersey City Ins 50
200	Un. C. M Co. of Tenn	10	50 Col. Marine Ins 100
40	St. Nicholas Ins	100	169 S. Pacific R. Co 100
60	Lafayette Ins	50	50 Equitable Ins 35
1200	N. B. Free Stone Quarry Co	50	50 Hope Ins 50
10	Commerce Ins	100	99 U. S. Dis. Refig Co. 10
40	Imp & Traders' Ins	50	100 Brooklyn Cen. R 50
9	Gt. West. Marine Ins	100	1020 Calloway Coal and Salt Mining Co 25
100	People's Ins	50	50 U. States Ins 25

$15,000 Racine and Miss Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
500 Hoboken & Weehawken Horse R 1st mtg. Bonds.
5 000 San Francisco City and Co. 6 P cent. Bonds.
2,000 Missouri State S. F. Bonds.
5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st M. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the Transit Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. Guerber, No. 63 Beaver-st., (or No 20 Exchange-place.) Room No. 9, and remain open daily, between the hours of 10 A. M and 3 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.

SIMEON DRAPER,
EDWARD ROWE,
AUGUSTUS GUERBER,
} Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK Jan. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY Jan. 19, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 Wall-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, January, 1861.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB 1, 1861, FROM the Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this City.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

KEOKUK, FORT DES MOINES AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—The interest on these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

$50,000.—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER cent Stock of 1873, interest payable quarterly, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL $200,000
CHARTERED 1834.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS G. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

P. E. R. U. A. N. A. 1854 P. S.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.
TRY IT.

It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

Get our new Pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39 Summer-st., Boston.

For sale by all Druggists.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Public and Private Lecturer on Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, as pertaining to the Vocal, Respiratory and Reproductive Systems,
No 99 Spring-st., near Broadway.

REFERENCES:

Prof. DOREMUS, M. D.	Prof CARNOCHAN, M. D.
Prof. BARKER, M. D.	JAMES STEWART, M. D.
THOS. WARD, M. D.	EDW. HODGES, Mus Doc.
M. Le Docteur CAFFE, President de L'Academie de Medicine, Paris.	O. Sig. Dr. PAULO CANDIDO, Imp. Medico De S. M. II., Brazil.
Rev Dr. McVICKAR.	
The Members of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary.	Rev. Dr. McAULAY.
Mr. BUCK.	The Members of the New-York Union.
Members of the Brooklyn Normal School.	Theological Union.
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS.	Dr. TUCKER.
	The Members of the N. Y. Mendelssohn Society.

Nearly twenty years of successful practice in the United States, Europe, the West Indies, and Empire of the Brazils resulting in many remarkable cures by his original system of treatment, enables Dr. G. to promise the speedy relief of several diseases of the organs of the THROAT, the CHEST, and other most important organs hitherto considered incurable.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS
will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
25 cents a Box.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY,
Barclay and Canal sts.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or bussing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring the counsel, a short interview is only required to insure his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment is the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York, and by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

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CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
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ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
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D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

evening; I also saw a large quantity of whi[illegible]ing. Whisky is very well if pure, but I [illegible]am sorry to say that some Northern merchants sen[illegible] what is popularly termed "dead shot" in very l[illegible]ge quantities. I hope their ammunition will stand i[illegible]spection.

JASPER.

CONGRESSIONAL PR[illegible]CEEDINGS.

SENAT[illegible].

WASHING[illegible], Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The annual Agricult[illegible]al report from the Patent Office was received, a[illegible] referred to the Committe on Printing.

Mr. BIGLER, of [illegible]Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented several memori[illegible]s, among the rest a memorial from the workingm[illegible]en of Philadelphia in favor of the Crittenden reso[illegible]utions. He said the latter was a memorial repre[illegible]enting 50,000 workingmen of Philadelphia without [illegible]any political distinction, gathered in mass meet[illegible]ng from anxiety for the safety of the Un[illegible]on. There was no way of countenancing dis[illegible]ion, yet he was willing to yield anything reasonable to the South, and thought the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky eminently just and wise. He moved that they be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he also had a petition representing the working-men of Philadelphia, but it differed vastly in the sentiment. He referred to the speech of his colleague, and said he had been charged with indorsing the speech. He certainly never indorsed the whole of it, but he was willing to do anything to bring peace and safety to the country. But he first wanted to know if what he did would be received, if it would bring back the leaders of rebellion in the South, for he considered it rebellion.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that the Senators from Pennsylvania said they were willing to make concessions. The Southern States had not asked concession in any form. The South had no complaint to make against the Constitution, but that the Constitution had been violated and her rights disregarded, but she never asked concessions. She only asked that the Constitution be carried out. She would be humiliated if she asked anything else, and the North would be humiliated if it granted it. The South only asked for right.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he had been listening since the commencement of the session for just exactly such a sensible speech as the Senator from Virginia has just made. He thought from the announcement that there was some prospect of a union on this subject. The Senator from Virginia had expressed the feeling that he entertained. Feeling his responsibilities, he desired to acquit himself of any patriotic obligations, and he proposed at some time when nobody else thought he could make a better speech, if ever such a time arrived, to make a few remarks to any portion of the country which takes any interest in what is doing here.

Mr. BIGLER said he had no knowledge of the allegation that his colleague (CAMERON) had indorsed his (BIGLER'S) entire speech. He knew that he did not; but he was exceedingly gratified with the declaration that he (CAMERON) would embrace any reasonable proposition to save the Union. In reply to the Senator from Virginia, (MASON,) he said, the import of the term "concession" was well understood. There were differences of opinion on constitutional questions. One side claimed the right to interdict Slavery in the Territories, which Virginia denies. Concession must be made so that both sides can have peace.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented the petition of the citizens of Chicago in favor of sustaining the Constitution as it is, and against any concession to the South, while in rebellion against the Constitution and the laws. He said he was glad to see the petitioners agreed with the Senator from Virginia, that the Consultion is good enough now, if the people would only live up to it. The trouble was, that the people rebelled against and attempted to overthrow it. We could not have peace by concessions to men who asked none, and refused them, by making concessions to men with arms in their hands, and who fire on our vessels and capture our soldiers. If the country has received a shock from which it will not recover for generations, it is because of the craven spirit manifested. Let the Government put itself in a position to be respected and obeyed, and it will have respect and obedience.

Mr. TRUMBULL also presented a petitition of a Committee of the Methodist Conference of Illinois, setting forth that the Conference had been broken up in certain States, and one man had been hung because he was a minister of that church. The petition asked that if compromises be made, there be provision for the safety of citizens in the States, and that no man be proscribed for religion's sake.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented the petition of certain citizens of Connecticut, fishermen, who said they had for many years fished off the coast of Florida, but had not been within three leagues of the coast, but lately their vessels had been seized, and they compelled to pay a fine in order to obtain a license from the State of Florida. They asked protection under the laws of the United States.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a petition of 2,400 citizens of Massachusetts in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. The amendments being agreed to, the bill was read a third time and put on its passage.

Mr. BIGLER said he had always been an advocate of the measure, but as the bill now stands he could not vote for it.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from voting. He was in favor of one road, but could not vote for a bill making three. He was excused.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said he voted for the bill in accordance with the instructions of his State.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was in favor of one read, but was not in favor of two or three.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said he did not suppose any more appropriation would be made for the South, but he would vote as he was instructed. He would vote for it, though he considered he was voting for a Northern Road.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 34, Nays 14.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, Bigler of Pennsylvania, Bragg of North Carolina, Clingman of North Carolina, Fessenden of Maine, Green of Missouri, Hunter of Virginia, Johnson of Tennessee, King of New-York, Mason of Virginia, Nicholson of Tennessee, Powell of Kentucky, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Thomson of New-Jersey.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the bill to provide for a temporary Government for the Territory of Jefferson was taken up.

Mr. COLAMER of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to change the name to Idaho. Adopted.

Mr. GREEN offered a substitute, changing the boundaries, and making slight modifications.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) called attention to the provision that the Legislature makes no discrimination in taxing property, but all is taxed alike.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision.

After a discussion between Messrs. DOUGLAS and GREEN, the amendment was lost: yeas, 19; nays, 23.

Mr. HEMPHILL of Texas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that schools, &c., be excepted.

Pending a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. COBB, stating that he had received the certified secession ordinance of Alabama, and therefore he felt it his duty to decline any further participation in the business of the House. He adds that he need not express his deep regret at the circumstances which render this step necessary on his part. God save the country!

The House gave unanimous consent for Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) to make a few remarks. He said his colleagues had felt it their duty to leave this body, but he had not agreed with them in this, and remained here, not, however, participating in the proceedings of the House, neither drawing pay. Having received a certified copy of the Ordinance yesterday he was now constrained to return to his native land. He had served here fourteen years, and all would bear witness that he had endeavored at all times to discharge his duty, and had done as much as human nature permitted to be courteous to his fellow-members. He had thought and hoped that something would be done by the House and Senate, that he might impart to his constituents such intelligence as would give them joy and gladness. On the 11th of last month he said here that his State would secede unless something could be speedily done. Nothing was done, and on the 15th of the month, according to his prediction, Alabama seceded. When he returned home, should he not tell his people there is yet hope, or shall he tell them there is no hope? He had seen acquisition after acquisition by his country by purchase and prowess on the battle field, until he had seen the Stars and Stripes leap across the Rocky Mountains and planted on the Gulf of Mexico. He had seen them, too, take their Western flight, and they float in China and Japan. He repeated he had permitted himself to believe that something could be done that the States of the Confederacy might remain together. He had wished the cotton and manufacturing States would uninterruptedly and peacefully move in their appropriate channels, in view of the great benefits which have already resulted, but in this he had been deceived. He had seen savage nation after nation yield to the civilization of the white man. He had seen State after State and Territory after Territory constructed out of annexed country since he had been a member of Congress, and but recently seen star after star fall from the political horizon. Would that they had such luminaries as CLAY, WEBSTER and ADAMS to tell them what their duty is. If we had them here to-day, we might settle this vexed question; but cannot others be found equal in patriotic desire, that some arrangement may be made by which peace and harmony may again reign throughout the land? He deeply regretted to take his leave of this deliberate assembly—the greatest on earth—the greatest on which the sun ever shone. He would now say, with elevated hands, God save his country. How many here to-day were willing to adjust the matters in controversy? He had to leave the subject in their own hands. If they should do something, the messengers sent South would be hailed as the bearers of glad tidings; but send not your messengers with coercion, lest the South may have written on their monuments in letters of blood, "We have defended our constitutional rights, though we have fallen." He believed a prayer was going forth from one end of the country to the other, that an adjustment might be effected. On the 4th of February, the Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery, to form a Provisional Government. Do not let them take the second step. He trusted before that time the whole country would once more be in possession of peace and happiness. With regret he saw seats vacant formerly occupied by Southern friends. They speak for themselves, and he need not speak for them. He appealed to his Northern friends to make efforts to save the country; and now, gentlemen, one and all, Republicans, you have this question in your hands. You have the power of settling this matter before the sun shall set. Will you do it? Will you let your President come into power governing the whole country, or only a part of those which once belonged to this great Union? I trust you will do something that peace may reign; that we may not be called to shed one another's blood; that peace may prevail from the rising to the setting of the sun, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Plant yourselves on your dignity no longer.

The Speaker presented the proceedings of the —— Democratic State Convention in favor of some settlement of our present troubles, either by the Border-State or Douglas or Crittenden plan, and especially favoring the calling of a National Convention.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.)—I hope they will be laid on the table and printed. They are the expression of 200,000 as good patriots as live in the Republic.

The SPEAKER—They will take the usual course, viz., lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Select Committee of five, reported a bill for calling forth the militia of the United States in certain cases.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) presented his reasons in writing for his non-concurrence in the report.

The bill was recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) from that Committee, reported a bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Post Route bill.

Mr. VERREE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the proceedings of the Workingmen's Convention, held in Independence-square on Saturday last, asking the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, or some other principle of compromise which would be acceptable to a large number of people, and have the effect of allaying the unhappy excitement. The Committee had requested that their petition be read, and it was accordingly read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee of Five.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) in opening his remarks, said that from the first advent of this secession movement he had no hope that any concessions they might offer would stem the current of revolt, knowing that it had been long smouldering and festering in the Gulf States. The people of these States were the dupes of wicked and designing men. It was said that the leading mission of the Republican Party was to subvert the constitutional rights of a portion of the people of the country, and that Republicanism was only another name for Abolitionism, and that upon the first accession of power on their part they would liberate the slaves by armed intervention of the Federal Government. These charges were sown broadcast throughout the land, and were sent forth, like snow-storms, or clouds of locusts, to cover the entire South. These charges were founded upon the sayings of Republican politicians, torn from their context, and which were as near the original as a shred rent from the canvas of the picture would present the conceptions of the painter. But they abounded in another thing, **infinitely more detrimental. They abounded in scraps cut from Northern newspapers, which assailed throughout the political contests the motives and principles of the Republican Party. Ten thousand springs of falsehood and perversion had** opened and filled the very atmosphere of the South with noxious vapors, which were turned persistently or years by Southern politicians into a current so mighty that it had broken over the safe-props of order, so that the South believed the great party of patriots in the North, the lovers of constitutional law, were reduced to a minority so hopeless as to be utterly extinct. He was constrained to believe that the task of conciliation was hopeless, so far as regarded the Gulf States. He was constrained to believe that every avenue was closed to everything except what was calculated to lash the public mind throughout the South into fury. If the avenues of compromise were still open, he did not believe, so far as the Union was concerned, that any compromise they could offer would have any perceptible effect. Dupes were never leaders, and the men of the South who were deceived with regard to the sentiments of the North were not the men who would head rebellion or instigate revolt. Those who sowed the whirlwind would direct the storm. Those men, however, who had succeeded Old Borcas, and who had let out in this south wind, were not deceived, for they knew well that the party, which had recently prevailed in the country had no idea of an invasion upon constitutional right, or intended any novel application of its doctrines with regard to Slavery or any other subject. They knew well that the mission of that party was to restore the ancient policy of the Republic—a policy which began with WASHINGTON, and carried the Government successfully down the stream of time for seventy years—seventy pure, prosperous and peaceful years. These men well understood the needlessness of all these schemes of compromise. They knew how harmless things the Personal Liberty bills were, if they conflicted with the Constitution or with the law. They had an example of this in South Carolina, where they had already learned how harmless a thing was legislative usurpation in States before the beak and claws of Federal power. That none pretended to invade the relationship of master and slave, these Southern leaders well knew. They knew that the declarations of all political parties were against it, and they knew also that if any party desired any amendment to the Constitution to give them this power, it could not be effected in any period of time which human prophesy could foresee. They knew that, whatever his intention might be, the President elect would be harmless to injure them, as harmless as a child, with a majority against them in both Houses of Congress, had the representatives of the South been true to themselves and remained faithful at their posts. They cry out against territorial injustice and usurpation, and yet they knew that they had more Slave-territory than they could ever hope to people—not by the law of Mexico, as it was said, but by the Territorial law, which they would have been unable to pass under the organic law but for the votes of Northern people as well as Southern. He understood the list of grievances, but yet considering, while apostate Americans were plotting the ruin of this country—for such was their avowed reason—while this was going on, the great mission of liberty, which filled Christendom with light and hope, was shriveled like a parched scroll. These apologists were attempting to throw on the wave of revolution our free institutions, warning the nations of the earth to keep aloof from the mighty ruin.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) appealed to the Chair to know whether the gentleman was in order in using and applying such language as "apostate Americans." He would inquire of the gentleman if he intended to apply that language to any members of that House or to their constituents? If such language could be used there, then the time had come for the dissolution of the Union, and for the secession of the Southern States from it. He would ask the State to decide whether or not such language was in order.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the point of order was not debatable. The Chair requested gentlemen to keep themselves to a fair argument of the question before it, but unless gentlemen made their remarks personal, he had no power to interfere.

Mr. CONKLING was not addressing his remarks to the gentleman from Arkansas, nor did he desire to say anything offensive to any gentleman on the floor. But this was a time which imposed upon every man the duty of speaking unreservedly on this subject.

Mr. HINDMAN again rose. He said that the words "American apostate" had been used for some purpose, and he desired to know to whom the words were applied, and whether it was proper to apply them in that House? It was better to meet the question now, than at another time.

Several Republicans called Mr. HINDMAN to order.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,)—We sat here silently at the commencement of the session and heard the other side call us traitors and everything else. Free speech is now to be tolorated on this floor.

A Message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the bill for the admission of Kansas.

There were partially suppressed demonstrations of joy on the Republican side.

Mr. CONKLING, resuming, said that he was about to say that these grievances of which he had spoken were the avowed reasons for this revolt—pitiful, contemptible excuses of designing and desperate men. He believed them to be subterfuges, makeshifts of an unholy and vapid ambition. The true reason of this revolt lay deeper than those reasons which had been assigned. The true reason was, that by the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of this Republic, Slavery, as a moral poison, was outlawed and abhorred. It was because that Slavery, as a policy to be fostered, had ceased to be national in this country. It was charged on the North that at all its social assemblies it was held to be a moral, a social and political evil. The charge is true, every word of it. It was that the vast majority of the people of the North, all political parties alike, looked upon Slavery as an institution as a monster of the worst kind, insatiable and destructive to the victim, to the master, and to the land. In that respect the North agreed with all the rest of the civilized world, that slaveholding was the worst of wrongs, the liberty-founded, model republic, alone excepted. The jurisprudence of the world was against Slavery, the civilization of the world was against Slavery, the literature of the world was against Slavery. WEBSTER once said, "Lightning is strong, the torrent is strong, the earthquake is strong, but there is something stronger than all this—it is the enlightened judgment of mankind." And that, too, is against Slavery. There was no one to blame for that. No, it was one of the enactments of that "higher law" which was recognized by all people, and to which CORS had given utterance when he said, "that the law of Parliament, when in conflict with the law of God, was to be held utterly as nought." He affirmed that that love of liberty, that detestation of oppression, that unquenchable hatred of tyranny, which lay at the foundation of republican institutions, was the sentiment of the earth, and was a law which lay at the foundation of republican institutions. It was the sentiment of the earth, and was a law which could not be suspended by Congressional compromise, nor repealed, except by that great legislator whose enactments enter into the subtle essence of human life He repeated, that this Anti-Slavery sentiment lay at the bottom of Southern discontent; not while it lay dormant and slept, like passion, in the breast of infancy—not while it was silent, did it provoke this terrible anger, but when it found a voice in the politics of the country. It was charged with a design to accomplish unconstitutional ends, and to grasp at unconstitutional power. That they didn't themselves believe; but it had controlled the election, and there was the rub. It had come, like a chilling frost, to nip in the bud personal ambition, and so frustrate the deep laid plots of sectional aggrandisement, and had changed the balance of political power in the country. Its mission was not one of to-day, but was to prevail; nor would he deny that it ushers in a mighty reformation. There must be no more Mexican wars for slavery or ambition, traveling along the crimson way of military conquest. The arms of the Republic should no more go forth to change realms into deserts, or to sack cities, or to subdue Territories in order to people them with slavery and endow them with slave representation. The Ambassadors of the Republic in Europe will never again dare assemble at the tomb of the great CHARLEMAGNE, and proclaim an Ostend Manifesto. Henceforth American slavery was not to be enlarged. No longer was she to be the feasted, pampered child of American destiny, a thing to be fondled and caressed by the Government. No, but from this time out it would be a simple necessity, having defined constitutional rights, and having no more. All this had been foreseen by the far-seeing eyes of Southern politicians, and who predicted the very year when they would come to pass. In that same hour, when the horoscope foretold the political reverses of 1860, a child was born which has already grown into armed rebellion. From that hour to this, revolution had been premeditated and prepared, and that, too, by the very men who, as officers of the Government, were sworn to maintain the Constitution and the laws, but who had thrown off the mask and revealed themselves as conspirators in this very capital of the country. With this view of their proclamation, of its origin, cause, history and authors, he from the very first outset saw how little they could do beyond abiding the issue which awaited them. Upon the President and his Cabinet grave responsibilities had been cast, responsibilities for which they would be held deeply answerable before more than one tribunal. By the Constitution, it was the duty of the President to see the laws faithfully executed. But he had offered an excuse for their non-fulfillment by the fact that, as all Ministerial and Federal officers had resigned in South Carolina, his power was practically paralyzed to fulfill the law. The point was one of grave importance, but it had been swallowed up by an event of still vaster magnitude. The President was Commander-in-Chief, and he was charged with the duty and vested with the power to preserve on land and sea the national defences, and for the full execution of that duty no Judges, or Courts, or Marshals were needed. Nothing was wanted but firmness and integrity. This he had made no attempt to do; but, on the contrary, had left the country "naked to its enemies," and left brave men in fortresses ungarrisoned, and refused to send them succor and support. But if it were said that to have sent ships and men to these forts would have precipitated bloody outrages, then he answered that it should have been done before the first muttering of the storm—done early, gradually, when sagacious politicians and citizens had advised and implored him. But it had not been done, and the Executive of this great country stood petrified by fear or vacillating between determination and cowardice, while rebels tore from his nerveless grasp the ensigns of the Republic, and in its place hoisted the banner of secession and rebellion. Congress was powerless to control this. The Constitution had given them no power to interfere. They had voted the money to carry on the Government, and what else could they do? Nothing but to take their share in that issue which remained—the paramount question of the country. As to the secession movement, that any one State had the right to go out of the Union he did not believe. The Constitution showed no such right. Their fathers would spurn the idea of secession. It would be spurned by those statesmen who believed that they were not making a compact of voluntary affiliation of States, but a Constitution which would solemnize the eternal wedlock of the people. There were three ways in which a State could cut itself loose from Federal allegiance—by the amendment of the Constitution, as provided in the Constitution itself; by the consent, not of the State going out, or of the remaining States, but by the universal acquiescence of the American people, and by that right or power which inheres in man and not in States—that option which all men had to defeat their Governments, and if they succeeded, to live in peace as patriots and heroes, and if they failed, to die as rebels and traitors. But, as to this question of coercion, it was not the coercion of States, but individuals. States did not commit murder and such other crimes. Men did such things, and men were punishable, not States. It had been suggested that suppose eight States seceded, what then? That was the old puzzle, the old problem solved by every government that ever demonstrated the power of self-perpetuation. In the crime of one man ten thousand may have been engaged, and they are all equally guilty, but not all punishable practically, because the wheels of Government, in inflicting punishment on all, would roll axle deep in blood, and so clog. But the principle remained the same. As to the question of waging war. In this material age, war was a humdrum thing. The battles fought by the knights and crusaders, and sung of by the troubadours of old, had all passed away. War was no longer a question of personal valor and individual achievement, but a mere question of murder—of who could indulge in most iron and lead. It was no longer regulated by the law of honor, but by the law of trade; and if he had the bad heart imputed to men of the North, he might indeed be anxious to let secession take its course, and he would willingly crown every absconding State with instantaneous independence. There would then be no more rendition of fugitive slaves, no General Government to quell servile insurrection, no more foreign Powers to interfere with the Government. Slavery would of itself die out. The cotton statistics of the world showed that American slave raised cotton is not to reign as king forever. These statistics, the weird sisters which attend the king, proclaim that his reign shall be but short, and that his sceptre should go into alien hands, "no son of his succeeding." But the question was, what was to be done? He believed that a more unjust rebellion, and more perfidious, as regarded the relationship of the men of the Government they sought to overthrow, was never known. And his difficulty was to see how any branch of the Government could with safety and propriety enter upon negotiations at all. For the Government to conciliate in this matter was to evince that they were either in the last extremity, or that they possessed a magnanimity entirely sublime. Could it be supposed that they would change the laws of the land at the armed behest of those engaged in resisting them? To do so would demoralize and jeopardise any government. How could they offer terms to insurgents with unlifted banners of revolt in hand? To do so would be not only to confess their impotency to execute the laws, but would be offering a bounty to popular clamor and insurrection. He never saw a mob less deserving to be leniently dealt with than that which had seized the possessions of the Federal Government, and taken the property and money, and who had fired upon an unarmed vessel bearing its flag. In the view of these things, and as long as they continued in their present condition, let there be no compromise, or if there must be, let him be "counted out" as one all the way to the end. Not confining his views to the Executive, and the people who had raised the standard of rebellion, be they many or few, he had no compromises to offer, and no terms to talk about. None. Never, until they had doffed their cockades and hauled down their palmetto and their pelican flags, and wore, not the livery of rebellion, but the habiliaments of citizenship, of men subject to the laws. Destruction reigned in these very States where a majority of the people are loyal to the Constitution and the Union. There were other States, however, the people of which had the strongest and most obvious incentive to launch in the full tide of secession. They are connected socially, politically, geographically and commercially, with a community against whom an irreverence to the Constitution and hostility to the Union had gone so far that fealty to the General Government had been made punishable with death. In those States two parties existed, one in favor of disunion and the other persistently opposed to it. If, then, the people were wavering between the two conclusions, to go out to remain in, if they were waiting to be coaxed—if that was so, if the people of any State were to be raffled for by the Government, he for one would decline to take any part in such transaction. He would not see the Government go into an auction room to bid for allegiance. If they were to be coaxed into wedlock, he would prefer the feeling of the old conqueror with regard to his daughter, and of whom the poet sung:

"A warrior should her bridegroom be,
Since maids were best in battle wooed,
And won mid shouts of victory."

This was the way he would prefer to woo those States who stood wavering, and who wanted to be coaxed into the Union. Dangers existed in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina. In those States public virtue still lived, and the patriotism and genius of her sons was exhibited during this debate. And now, in this great struggle, they not only found them not only maintaining their own position in the storm, but inspiring others with their spirit; and yet they promised to give all the help they can [applause] to stem the current of revolution, and to roll back the tide of sectional madness and egotism which prevailed in other States. Not that he believed it would avert the spread of disunion, or even narrow it. They would, however, make what concession they might to show that they had not stood idle spectators while the ship was drifting on the rocks, which would show that they did not stand uninterested spectators while the harpies on shore attempted to destroy the eagle of the seas, concessions which would show that they were anxious to avert civil war until after they had exhausted every expedient and employed every fair means to secure peace. But who could computate the consequences or court the disasters of granting to Slavery all the possession hereafter to be acquired? Who could predict the disasters which might arise in making Slavery the golden promise embodied in the Crittenden proposition of further empire? To do this would be to make the Government the armed missionary of Slavery, and would amount to a covenant of war against every people and tribe and State owning a foot of land between here and Terra del Fuego. He would vote for all the provisions declaratory of the duty to observe all constitutional pledges. He would vote for even an amendment to the Fugitive Slave law, providing they expect them to be observed when altered? There would still be provisions as dangerous as those now existing, and as accessible to the Punic faith of the Free States. He would leave the Constitution as it was. If they should alter it, if the American people tamper with that liberty bestowing instrument, some Gibbon, or, better still, some Dante, would immortalize the crime. Some limner, with infernal pencil, would group in the picture, horrible in their resemblance to the actors of the day, and hang it in the sky, full in the view of those who shall hereafter tread the corridors of time. The people of the North were a peace-loving and brave people, and would cling to the last to the institutions of their country, with an attachment almost idolatrous. So would the people of the great State of New-York, with her four millions of inhabitants. So did her Legislature, as testified in their late message to the Government in relation to the action of these men, who were now embracing the pillars of the Republic that they might tear down the temple of liberty. Those men would sustain the supremacy of the Government, and defend it against all comers. The men of the North believed in this Government as their fathers made it. They cherished it for all its memories, its martyrs, its heroes, and its statesmen. They cherished it for the shelter it afforded against that storm which without it would burst and desolate the continent. But above all they cherished it for its promises yet unaccomplished, its mission incomplete, and its destiny unfulfilled.

Mr. GROW announced that MARTIN F. CONWAY, the Representative from Kansas, was present. He advanced to the Chair of the Speaker, who administered the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. STEPHENSON of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said if Mr. CONKLING is a fair representative of Northern sentiment, then the hope he had of an adjustment would be extinguished. He briefly reviewed the speeches of several prominent Republicans to show the design to exclude the South from their just rights. The States, he argued, being all sovereign, free and equal, have a common right in all the Territories acquired under the Constitution, and are entitled to protection of their property therein. According to the Chicago Platform and the remarks of the Republicans, no more Slave States can be admitted into the Union; but he would not surrender the hope which was in the conservative action of the Border State Commissioners to assemble here on the 4th of February. Kentucky was generous and loyal, but she would not remain in the Union except as an equal. He proceeded to show that there was no reason why they could not compromise. Why not take the Crittenden propositions, and agree to unite once more as a band of brothers for a common glory? The Border States will maintain their honor and equality at every hazard.

Mr. HOWARD, of Ohio, (Dem.,) favored conciliation and compromise in disregard of party predilections and platforms. Upon the Members of this Congress rest the destinies of the Republic. Six stars of our National Flag have been obscured, but he believed the Government has power to bring back the seceded States, though he would exhaust all other means before resorting to force.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, unanimously, that no testimony has been presented impeaching the right of Mr. SICKLES to his seat, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) who was about to proceed to speak, when Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) interposed an inquiry to the Speaker as to how many names of gentlemen who wish to speak are recorded. He had been waiting here from day to day to obtain the floor, but it appeared it was turned out. The practice was infamous, and ought not to be tolerated in any body. Such things had been allowed by the Speaker.

The Speaker *pro tempore* said that he was not able to inform the gentleman.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reminded the gentleman that the Speaker was now absent, and pointed to the fact, so far as Illinois was concerned, that three gentlemen from that State—two Democrats and one Republican—have already occupied the floor.

Mr. LOGAN—I am speaking for myself, not for Illinois.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.)—The Speaker of the House did not give me the floor on this question. I had it on another subject.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—Are such proceedings in order?

Mr. LOGAN—Such favoritism is detestable and damnable.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, said this was the question, whether the Union was to be dissolved or not? He believed that it can be and that it ought to be preserved. Neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature can satisfactorily dispose of the Slavery question; we must remand it to the people who have an immediate interest in it. He was opposed to the extension of Slavery to the Territories, but was willing to let the people there battle it out for themselves without the factitious intervention of Congress or Territorial Legislatures. He argued in support of the propositions reported from the Committee of Thirty-three. If he could not get these, he would be willing to vote for the Border State Committee plan. If he understood it properly, he would vote to submit Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions to the people. He had no fear of them. If they want a chance to vote on them let them have it. He wanted forever to get rid of this bone of controversy, which is the cause of the present distraction between the two sections. In speaking of the proposed Convention to meet at Montgomery, he said that the persons who are there to assemble may establish a Constitution stronger than our own, but its strength will not rest on moral, but brute force. It will rest on bayonets, on an oligarchy excluding poor white men from participating in their Government. Its strength will rest on the effete military despotism of the Old World. Ever since 1832 South Carolina has been disloyal to the Constitution and the laws, and there has been a firm conspiracy, which has never ceased, to break up the Union. When Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural shall have been published, it will then be seen how utterly base and unfounded are the aspersions on those who have elevated him to the Presidential chair. They do not desire to abolish Slavery in the States, and if they did, they have not the power. All the agitation which prevails in the South, so far as it is based on the allegations that the people of the North wished to abolish Slavery in the States, is utterly unfounded, a calumny and wicked falsehood got up for the base end of aiding in the scheme to disrupt the Union. He spoke of the conservatism of Pennsylvania and of Mr. LINCOLN, who was the most conservative of any other prominent candidate in the Presidential election. He stood by the Constitution, let the issue be what it may, and, in dying, might he stand there, and defend it to the last. The Government of the United States has a right to defend its own existence, and it is its duty to do it against coercion, which is on the part of the Seceding States.

The House adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW FEATHERING PADDLE-WHEEL.—DENSMORE'S improved feathering paddle-wheel was practically tested yesterday in the presence of a large number of steamboat Captains, Engineers and other persons interested in steam navigation. The *Anna*, a first-class tow boat, to which the wheel has been attached, made a trial trip some fifteen miles up the East River, during which the party inspected its working with much interest. In the new wheel the whole power of the engine is exerted *directly* in propelling the boat, instead of being more or less wasted in submerging and lifting the floats, giving increased speed, or power for towing as the case may be, and wholly overcoming the unpleasant, jarring motion caused by the old wheel. There was also greater steadiness in the action of the engine, and no violent commotion or sea in the wake of the wheels. Capt. HITCHCOCK asserted that he could now tow two barges as easily and as rapidly as one could be be towed before. She made full fifteen miles an hour going and returning, with an average of 30 pounds of steam, and only partially open; revolutions from 23 to 27 per minute. The buckets move upon a pivot joint, upon strong brackets which are attached to the arms of the wheel, and are moved by means of rods which connect with an eccentric fixed at the shaft at the side of the boat. Mr. VAN SANTVOED, of the Swiftsure Line; Capt. TALLMAN, of the steamer *Daniel Drew*; Capt. QUINTARD, of the *Alaida*, and many other steamboat men were on board, and spoke in decidedly favorable terms of the success of the new wheel. This is the fourth steamer to which the improved wheel has been attached, and they have all given satisfaction.

CINDERILLA AND HER SISTERS.—The exhibition of this superb picture closes to-day at Schaus Gallery, No 629 Broadway. This simple announcement will no doubt fill the room to overflowing.

Rev. Mr. HUDSON gives his celebrated lecture on "King Richard III.," this evening, at the Clinton Hall.

Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening, at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, with the object of perfecting their organization for the ensuing year. E. D. ELSFIELD SMITH, Esq., who was chosen President at the previous meeting, occupied the Chair. The following named gentlemen were elected:

For Vice-Presidents—Sheridan Shook, Dr. Forsch, of the Seventeenth Ward.

For Treasurer—John Keyser, Ninth Ward.

For Secretaries—M. S. Dunham, Tenth Ward; Geo. Grundy, Sixth Ward.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—John Brady, Twentieth Ward.

When this business had been disposed of, the following resolution was offered, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York are hereby tendered to Hon. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Representative in the Congress of the United States, for his manly Republican speech, made in Washington, on the 29th inst.; and that, speaking the voice of the Republican Party of the City of New-York, this Committee earnestly requests the Republican members of Congress in no manner, come what may, to further compromise with the Slave Power.

A series of resolutions, complimentary to the retiring Secretary, were also passed, and the Committee adjourned.

The American Telegraph Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American telegraph Company took place yesterday at No. 4 Wall-street. The annual report was read, from which it appears that stock had been issued to the amount of $1,458,100. During the past year there has been expended for materials, repairs, reconstructions of the lines, &c., $135,503 75, and for instruments and fixtures $17,378 56. The Company has invested in the purchase of the Cape Cod Telegraph Company's stock and lines, and a lease of the Nova Scotia line for ten years has been obtained. The line between Atlanta and Macon, Ga., has been leased for five years, which completes the Virginia and Tennesse line. There have been constructed 352 miles of wires between New-York and Boston during the past year. The Company has now under its control, extending from Nova Scotia to New-Orleans, 8,121 miles of poles on which are stretched 13,194 miles of wire. They have 334 offices for the reception and transmission of messages. It has been the policy of the Company to abolish special contracts, and establish reasonable uniform rates, with some reduction for some kinds of business. The receipts of the Company during the past year have been $884,175 37, and the expenses $552,975 86. The rates of expenses is 74 and 8 100 of the receipts, and it is believed that it may be reduced to 60 per cent. of the receipts. The Committee of Conference with the Associated Press have entered into a satisfactory arrangement to both parties for the next five years, whereby both parties will, it is believed, be benefited and satisfied.

The meeting adopted resolutions providing that the the Board of Directors should hereafter consist of 13 members (the additional member being to represent the Southern interest,) that the stockholders sanction the By-laws already adopted by the Board of Directors, and that a committee of three, including the Chair, ZENUS BARNUM, Esq., be appointed to recommend new By laws. Messrs. KENDALL, SANDFORD and MORSE were appointed on the committee. The following list of Directors, being the regular ticket, was adopted without much opposition:

S. F. B. Morse,	Amos Kendall,	Zenus Barnum,
Francis Morris,	Wm. M. Swain,	John McKesson,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Hiram O. Alden,	John H. Purdy,
E. S. Sandford,	Cyrus Livingston,	Wm. B. Morris,
		Caleb A. Burgess.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. B. Corbin and S. E Meigs, of Washington; Major C. W. Wilder and Col. A. G. Allen, of Boston; J. C. Palmer, of Hartford; G. Mallory, of Connecticut; and E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, are at the ASTOR House.

Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Boston; G. W. Riggs and lady, from Washington; J. H. Walcott, of Boston; Dr. Miller, of Washington; and G. Bacon, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. E. D. Beach and G. O. Bond, of Springfield; C. Stuck, of Virginia; W. Spencer, of Connecticut; O. Monheimer, of New-Orleans; and Dr. V. A. Turpin, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. C. Lee, of North Carolina; S. B. Myers, of Virginia; J. J. Jackson, of Arkansas; T. G. Terry, of Memphis, Tenn.; J. Kershon, of Kansas; and W. C. France, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. T. Beauregard, U. S. A.; W. H. Skelnorn, of Bradford, Eng.; and B. Gonzales, of Gayaquil, are at the Everett House.

Jersey City.

THE ABSON WIFE-POISONING CASE.—The Abson wife-poisoning case was continued yesterday before the Hudson County Court. A large number of witnesses was examined, but nothing new of special importance was elicited. The case will be continued to-day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A medical student named DOHI, a native of Venezuela, residing at No. 60 University-place, attempted suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor, but failed to inflict a fatal wound. The cause was not ascertained.

SAFETY OF THE LEVANT.—The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* publishes the annexed extract from a let